EXPOSITION NUMBER

THE FREEMAN

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED PAPER

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THE NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

An Organization of Newspaper Men, Publishers and Quill Pushers That Has For Its Motto and Working Insigna, "For the Highest Development of Negro Journalism."

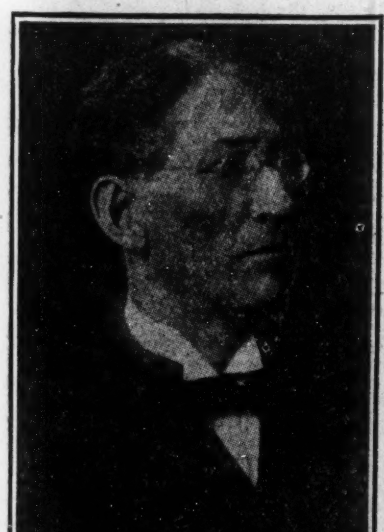
How Race Journals, Religious, Educational, Fraternal, Political and Financial, Have Banded Themselves Together and Are Working to Give a Greater Prestige, to Gain More Recognition, and For the Millions Identified With a Particular People.

:: Some Of Their Accomplishments and Achievements ::

One can hardly conceive of the impression that has been made and the great work that has been done, the recognition forced upon those who handle large proposition in the world of activity by an organization which only a few years ago received a new lease of life. But the fact remains that the

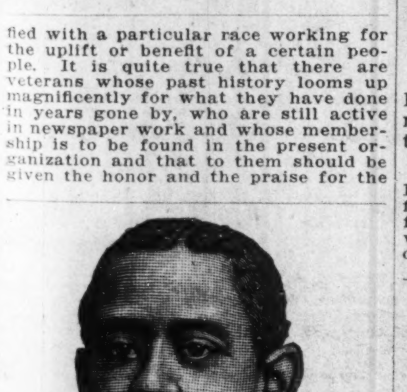
HENRY A. BOYD,
Corresponding Secretary National Negro Press Association, Assistant Secretary National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn.

National Negro Press Association in its present form has been able by dent and perseverance, and by continually striving with the co-operation that has been it good fortune to get from the various members, to do one thing after another for the craft that goes to make up the component parts of Negro journaism, to bring about not only a better understanding between the press of the other race, but to get recognition hitherto not accorded to the press as such, especially that part of it that was known to be connected or identi-



T. T. FORTUNE,
Lawrenceville, N. J., the Dean of Quill Pushers, Member Executive Committee National Negro Press Association.

fied with a particular race working for the uplift or benefit of a certain people. It is quite true that there are veterans whose past history looms up magnificently for what they have done in years gone by, who are still active in newspaper work and whose membership is to be found in the present organization and that to them should be given the honor and the praise for the



C. P. PERRY,
Auditor National Negro Press Association, Editor Philadelphia Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa.

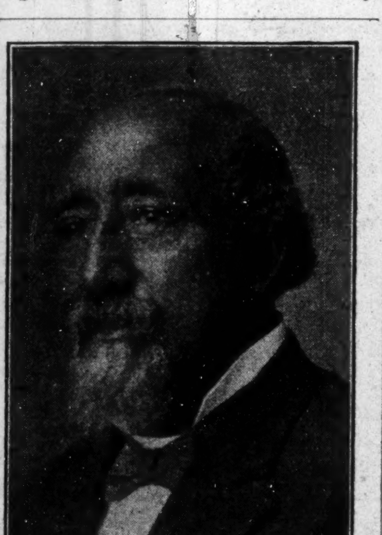
foundation work of the Negro newspaper men.

One has but to look back and search the pages of the files of the Negro journals for twenty-five years to be convinced that the pioneer in Negro journalism had obstacles to overcome, surmount, to batter down, and conditions to face that the present members of the craft know nothing of. From the organization of this association, which took place in Louisville, Ky., in 1909, the honor of which belongs to Col. R. W. Thompson, down to the present, much has been accomplished. As has been said by one member of the the association, some of it was wise, some otherwise, but be that as it may, it has been a bee-hive of activity when it comes to laying and working out plans that are in keeping with the motto of the association.

Perhaps the greatest visible showing made began at the Little Rock session in 1911. From that meeting on, plans, whether they were on a small scale or whether they were on the Herculean order, have been pushed in rapid

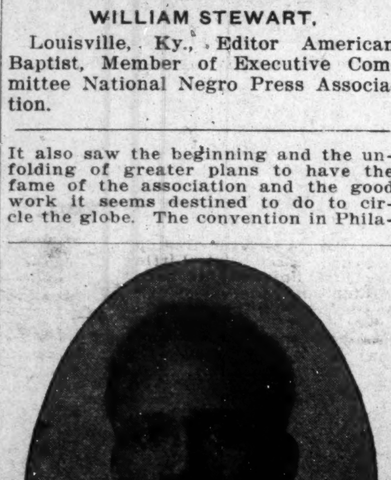
R. W. THOMPSON,
First Honorary President National Negro Press Association, Washington, D. C.

succession. It was the meeting in Chicago in 1912 which saw the culmination of a pent-up desire on the part of the membership to put the National Negro Press Association on the map.



WILLIAM STEWART,
Louisville, Ky., Editor American Baptist, Member of Executive Committee National Negro Press Association.

It also saw the beginning and the unfolding of greater plans to have the fame of the association and the good work it seems destined to do to circle the globe. The convention in Phila-



J. A. HAMLETT.
Jackson, Tenn., Editor Christian Index, Assistant Recording Secretary National Negro Press Association.

delphia in 1913 was no less noted. At this meeting the largest attendance prior to that time was registered. It was at the Philadelphia session that a full report of the propositions submitted at Chicago, which was the outgrowth of the plans laid at Little Rock, was consummated. It was at the Philadelphia meeting that there was

REV. DR. L. G. JORDAN,
Treasurer National Negro Press Association, Secretary Foreign Mission Board, Philadelphia, Pa.

cemented a greater desire by the men of the craft from every section of the Union to get together and remain together, having for their one purpose the good of the craft and the association.

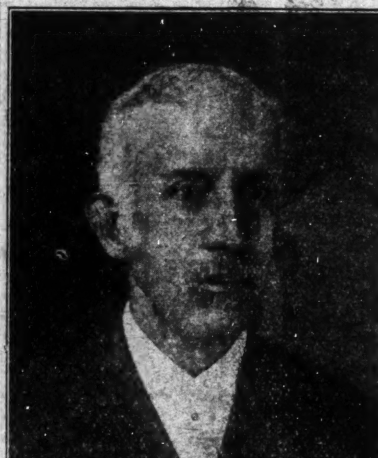
MELVIN J. CHISUM.
President National Negro Press Association, Editor the Tribune, Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Muskogee, Okla., session goes down in history as a memorable session. The changes made in the constitution, the stand taken by the association on

CHARLES S. SMITH.
Recording Secretary National Negro Press Association, Editor Twin City Star, Minneapolis, Minn.

certain rights for the race, the work reported for the year, the committees appointed and the general outlook, caused people to see the National Negro Press Association who had never seen it before.

While this is not intended as a historical sketch, as it would take too much space and too much valuable time of business men to read the history, it is simply presenting some of the facts for the benefit of those less informed, that they might see what has been done and what is being done by the organization, the need for which there has never existed a doubt in the minds

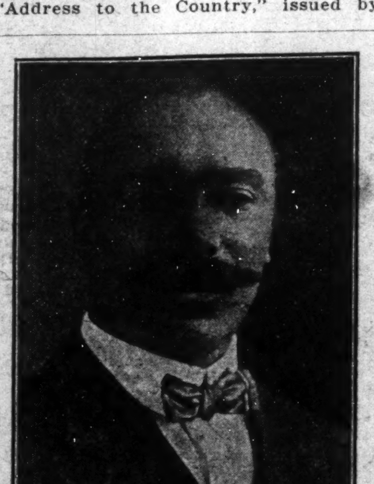


JOHN H. MURPHY.
Baltimore, Md., Second Honorary President National Negro Press Association, Editor of Afro-American Ledger.

of any publisher or newspaper man. If the members of the craft had done nor more than they were able to do through the great work of the Muskogee session by way of having the daily papers there and elsewhere agree to capitalize the "N" in Negro, they

E. P. JONES.
Vice President National Negro Press Association, Editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

would have been fully repaid for the money invested and the energy expended in coming to the association. A glance at the proceedings of the Muskogee session, in which there is couched splendid papers, would remove any doubt as to the actual work done. The "Address to the Country," issued by



JAS. L. JONES.
Chairman of Executive Committee, National Negro Press Association, Editor of Fraternal Monitor, Cincinnati, Ohio.

the association between the Philadelphia session and the Muskogee meeting, coming out at mid-winter, clarified the atmosphere and cleared the deck for action and future activity. It was acclaimed by the other journals and writers not belonging to the race as a timely document, supported by a statesman-like effort. At the general session held in mid-winter at Nashville, which changed the time of meeting, the association reached what is commonly known as the high water mark o the present age and especially in its present day of existence. It was at the Nashville meeting that the list of accomplishments dazzled in their hugeness and were almost inconceivable to the minds of most newspaper men, for they had never dreamed of the day when they in their organized capacity would be able to listen to a report of such concessions and such achievements in so short a time. The publications that claim membership in the association have with one accord lent their support and they are still lending it for even greater work. One has but to name the exhibit of Negro newspapers and publication which was put upon exhibition at Leipsig, Li, Germany, just prior to the breaking out of the present war, where the nations of the world viewed for the first time America's great array of Negro publications as they covered every phase of literature. This exhibit attracted much attention, changed sentiment and caused new opinions to be passed upon the ability of the American Negro, or if the facts disclosed along this line would not be sufficient, one has but to turn to Sells' World's Press, a newspaper volume of thirty-four years' existence, a publication that the old worud measures newspaper by, if they would know how the National Negro Press Association is rated rom across the waters. Men have worked as officers and as ordinary members in the association with that same amount of determination, to do their whole duty. Perhaps no executive committee of any organization has been more unanimous in recommending for adoption measures for the benefit of the organization, than have the members of the executive committee. From Nashville they moved on to Boston for the executive session. It was at the Boston meeting that a review or resume of the National Negro Press Association's accomplishments was presented to the business men of the United States. They are presented here modestly, but for the sole purpose of being information as well as inspiration for those who stand without the organization and who want to know what it is doing. Here they are, count them:

1. A complete publication containing the minutes, constitution and by-laws and the proceedings of each session, has been printed since the Chicago meeting down to the present.

2. A traveling membership card has been issued annually, signed and countersigned by the president and secretary of the association introducing, or rather identifying any newspaper man wherever he might go in the United States or abroad.

3. A metal badge that can be used by reporters as fell as editors, one that is recognized by state, county and city officials, has been prepared and presented to all financial members of the association.

4. A little book known as "Reciprocal News Service at a Glance," neatly bound in leather, explaining the operation of the reciprocal news service and how to use the telegraph service, has been issued to the financial members.

5. Telegraph company collect cards in the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies are secured annually through the association for financial members. These cards are registered in the office of the secretary along with the traveling membership cards.

6. A national Negro Newspaper Directory, Publishers' and Printers' Guide was compiled, printed and issued under the auspices of the association, and scores of copies sent broadcast throughout the United States. It was the first authentic compilation of Negro newspapers and publications ever issued.

7. Reciprocal news service has been worked out and put in operation between the members of the association, with an Inner Circle Telegraph Service as a part of the Reciprocal News Service, which has proven a great help to the newspaper men throughout the country who have worked with the association.

8. Advertising has been standardized. This was looked upon as almost a matter of impossibility, but since it has been actually accomplished and the standardization of advertising matter has become a reality. Men of the craft have conceived that there is nothing too big to be attempted within the ranks of the association.

9. An exhibit of newspaper magazines and publications published in the interest of or by the race, was put on at Leipsig Li, Germany, which will serve to introduce the nations of the old world to the wonderful achievements of the American Negro in the United States.

10. The association has through its influence, promoted and practically caused to be launched the first national gathering to be known as the Fraternal Congress, the members of the association simply fostering the movement and getting it on foot, after which they stand aside and let the members of the fraternity orm their national organization.

11. The standard of newspaper publications has been raised to such a point by the co-operative efforts of the men of the craft that the plan is to limit the membership. Already it will be considered at the session in Nashville in February of qualifying members on the active and in-active order, or separating managers and editors from the repertory staff.

12. Regular "Addresses to the Country" have been issued for the past two years under the careful preparation of an experienced writer, who had co-operating with him a committee appointed for that specific purpose.

13. A code service enabling only those members belonging to the association in good standing, to communicate one with the other, using a cipher or code system whereby they may send messages over wires that can only be deciphered by a member of the organization, is now in course of compilation with a hope that it will be completed by the time the association meets on the 10th of February.

14. A standing exhibit has been planned to be kept at Nashville and sent to various fairs and expositions showing the mechanical as well as the literary make up of the newspapers and magazines that comprize the association, these exhibits to consist of bound volumes of the publications and a working agreement has been entered into whereby members of the association are not to knock one another.

15. Through the work of the association recognition has been accorded to the organization from such news gatherers and news associations as the Associated Press, the International News Service and the Hearst News Service, with offices all over the world. In addition to this the association is listed in Sells' World's Press, the recognized authority on newspapers or all civilized nations.

16. By constant communication, publication and co-operation on the part of the members, the association winds up the year of 1915 with 130 publications being actively identified with the National Negro Press Association and with splendid prospects of having this number increased by the annual meeting that is to be held in Nashville, Tenn., February10th, 11th and 12th, 1915.

These sixteen accomplishments are but a few of the many things that have been done by the National Negro Press Association in prosecuting or carrying out its motto that it hopes to have in the largest possible letters on the hearts and minds of the Negro newspaper men themselves as well as rising generations.

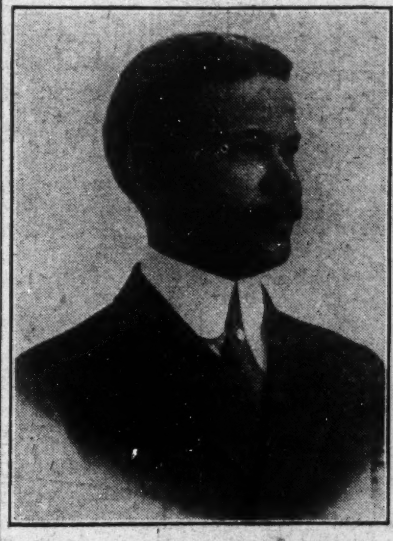
THE FREEMAN IN GREENVILLE, TEXAS.

Notice: If you want your news published in the Freeman see H. D. Culberson. He will also deliver the paper to your residence for 5 cents per copy, 20 cents per month.

THE HIGHER LAW EXTRACTS "FROM BATTLES AND VICTORIES OF ALLENSWORTH" A BOOK.

God is the All-Wise Father of men. For "He hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on All the face of the earth." Mankind is one great brotherhood, differing but slightly in physical form, features, complexion of skin, habits of life and social customs; but essentially the same in feelings, affections, duties, hopes and aspirations. All alike are striving to improve their condition of living according to the light in their minds; and the civilization of mankind is but the result of social, economic and industrial strivings.

The moral law teaches not only the love of family, friends and race, but it teaches us also to love all men of whatever race, condition, color or clime. But it is not so easy for men to obey the injunction, "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." It is the duty of each man in society to cultivate friendly relations with his neighbors, respect the rights and feelings of his neighbors, and demand from his neighbors justice and square dealing. We should do nothing to handicap our neighbors in their worthy efforts to improve their condition of life and living, we should do nothing to endanger our neighbor's life, restrict his



PROF. CHARLES ALEXANDER.

liberty, irritate his feelings or offend his person. We should not steal or destroy his property.

In truth, there is but one sort of equality among men, and that is the equality of natural rights. Men are unequal in size, in physical strength, in material acquirements, in intelligence and mental powers, and in natural talents; but however unequal men may be in these respects, these inequalities do not warrant or justify one man or one class of men placing restrictions upon the natural rights of other men. Because my neighbor is ignorant or weak I have no right to take advantage of him; because my neighbor is poor, I have no right to defraud him. The principle of pure morality requires that, instead of enlightened slighting the ignorant, the wealthy defrauding the poor, the strong oppressing the weak, they should render aid and support and comfort to the less fortunate. The law of mutual kindness, if universally adopted, would bring about peace among men.

The white boy learns his lessons of duty, honor, integrity and heroism from the books he reads, and thus he receives his first incentives to culture, refinement, tolerance and duty. The examples presented in these books set before him exalted and generous lives. These inspirational books breathe forth the tenderest appreciation of the best men and women the race has produced, and they furnish the white boy with models for emulation.

An old Georgia Colored man of the illiterate type was fortunate enough on one occasion to hear an eloquent subject, "The Transcendental Glory and Grandeur of the White Man's Achievements," and commercial progress of the white race during the past fifty years. The old Colored man was asked what he thought of the brilliant address. He scratched his head and said, dubiously, "Well, he sho' did recommen' hisse'f high!" It is by this process of recommending himself "high" that the white boy gets his stimulus from his forebears. It is well, perhaps, that the Negro should begin to recommend "hisse'f high," as a worthy model for coming generations of his race, that the coming generations may realize and appreciate the fact that virtue, honor and intelligence are not the sole paragraphs of any one race.

The above paragraphs are taken from "Battles and Victories of Allen Allensworth," a book of real worth to the Negro race in the United States. Its teachings on the great problem are sane and inspirational, and every member of the race should have a copy of this great book. It numbers 428 pages, is neatly bound in silk cloth and sells for $1.70 by mail. The author, Prof. Charles Alexander, is a well known writer and lecturer, and he lives at 1584 West 37th street, Los Angeles, California.

Besides giving a running sketch of Colonel Allen Allensworth, this book gives the history of slavery, the story of the slave pen with all its horrors, and a narrative of the substantial progress of the race since freedom. Two hundred of the leading daily newspapers in the United States have commented in the most favorable manner upon this work and recommend it highly for Negro schools throughout the country. Orders sent to Prof. Alexander will be given prompt attention.

BISHOP J. M. CONNOR HAS CONCLUDED WORK IN THIS SECTION OF COUNTRY—VARIOUS CONFERENCES.

(By Charles Stewart.)

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 20.—Bishop J. M. Connor, D.D., LL.D., of Little Rock, Ark., has just finished his conference here, which concludes his work in this section of the country for this year, and he left here last night for his home in Little Rock, where he will spend Christmas.

The North Louisiana conference has been the finest and most successful ever held in its history, and there was a large increase over the previous year. The district over which Bishop Connor presides, comprising six conferences in Mississippi and two in Louisiana, is unanimous in asking for his return for another four years. He will hold just one more conference before the general conference next May in Philadelphia, Pa.

There are two institutions in the district, Campbell College, Jackson, Miss., and Lampton College, Alexandria, La. These schools are in good condition and have been greatly improved under Bishop Connor.

The first conference was the Northeast Mississippi conference held at Aberdeen, Miss., and elected as delegates Revs. W. H. Edwards, William Barnes, J. W. Golden, G. T. Stinson, A. S. Blake, with B. W. Force and N. S. G. Stinson, lay delegates.

The East conference met in Yazoo City, and elected Revs. J. W. Hair, H. Dean, W. T. Johnson, J. A. Brookins, J. B. Curtis, ministerial; Diamon Cox and S. W. Miller, lay.

Mississippi conference held in Meridian elected Revs. D. H. Butler, M. C. Wright, J. W. Watson, S. P. Washington, T. A. Collins, O. M. C. Tolson, B. S. Williams, S. S. Stephens, ministerial; L. L. Lacey and J. B. Green, lay.

Central Mississippi held at Vicksburg, elected Revs. J. J. Morant, William Singleton, D. R. Morant, C. B. Lawyer, L. A. Haymore, B. C. Crowe, E. Wittenberg, F. Rodgers, ministerial; E. P. Simmons and A. B. Morant, lay.

North Mississippi held in Greenville, elected S. P. Felder, H. M. Pillows, F. R. C. Durden, J. E. Brown, S. L. Green, S. W. White, P. C. Cummins, P. H. Polk, S. T. Hughes, J. C. Jackson, J. B. Battle, John Jones, ministerial; J. C. Collins and Charles Banks, lay.

North Louisiana conference, Revs. A. Thomas W. Willis, C. H. Powell, I. B. Granderson, D. B. Reynold, ministerial; D. W. Wilson and W. Watts, lay.

The great fight will be for the indorsement of the district. Revs. J. J. Morant and S. P. Felder want to run for the bishopric, while Dr. D. H. Butler wants to be manager of the A. M. E. book concern in Philadelphia; J. W. Hair wants to be secretary of Church Extension Society; C. E. Brooks of New Orleans wants to be financial secretary. The delegates will all meet in Jackson, Miss., and decide on who shall go before the general conference.

Resolutions have been passed in each of the conferences asking for the return of Bishop J. M. Connor and indorsing his administration. He has accomplished good work during the session of the conference. His addresses have all been practical and pointed, resulting in great good for the whole race.

Each of the conferences held memorial services for the late Booker T. Washington, Bishop H. M. Turner and wife. Some good addresses were delivered.

The Louisiana conference will meet in New Orleans January 26.

DR. EDWARD D. WILLISTON, A LEADING PHYSICIAN OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Probably the best-known physician, and certainly one of the ablest and most skilled disciples of the healing art in the nation's capital, is Dr. Edward Davis Williston.

He is a native of Fayetteville, N. C., famed also as the home of Bishop J. W. Hood, the oldest living bishop in the world. He received his early educational training in the public schools of that city and later attended the State Normal there and Biddle University at Charlotte, N. C. Leaving his home state, yound Williston found his way to Washington, D. C., and entered Howard University, from which he was graduated in 1890, with A. B., and finished the medical course in 1894 with M. D., and immediately began the practice of his profession at the capital. He was a favorite with the faculty and much of the ambition to excel in his chosen calling was due to the inspiration and constant encouragement received at the hands of the somewhat surgeon-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital, Dr. C. B. Purvis. For over ten years Dr. Williston was professor of medical jurisprudence at Howard University and is at present professor of obstetrics in the medical department of that institution. He holds the position of secretary of the advisory staff of Freedmen's Hospital, acknowledged to be the largest and best equipped colored hospital in the United States, being valued at not less than $750,000, and is also obstetrician of the hospital.

Not only does Dr. Williston enjoy the largest practice controlled by a

colored physician in Washington, but he is a professional man who is known all over the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Central America, and is very highly spoken of by all who have met him in his travels or who live in his community with him. He is the soul of generosity and has done an immense amount of work for the relief of the poor and needy, without asking or expecting a penny of compensation. His sunny smile and cheery manner is a big asset in his success as a curer of human ills and it is said that a good story, as told by "Doc" Williston, is more effective than any prescription he can write on the pharmacist. He has a kind word for every one, high, low, rich or poor, and all "swear by him" as a prince of good fellows.

Though not a politician in the usual acceptance of the term, Dr. Williston takes a lively interest in the issues that affect his people throughout the nation and is in cordial touch with the most influential statesmen in both houses of Congress and keeps tab on things that are done at the White House. He is an intense Republican, yet is a "hail, fellow, well met," with the exponents of every shade of political or other belief, and has no quarrel with any man as to what he shall do to solve the problems that confront the race. In the inaugural parade of 1908, when President Taft was induced into office, Dr. Williston was chief marshal of the colored division and made a fine showing. He is now prominently mentioned as the most "likely" candidate for election as delegate to represent the people of the District of Columbia at the next Republican national convention. It is not believed that any one can beat Dr. Williston for the place, if he will consent to run.

Dr. Williston is a member of a number of the largest and best fraternal organizations of Washington—the Masons, the Odd Fellows, Young Men's Protective League and others of like purpose. On March 4, 1896, he was married to Miss Emma Ingram, a popular factor in the social life of the capital, and a son and two daughters have come to bless their happy home, a stately mansion at 1512 S street, where hospitality is dispensed with a prodigal hand. Dr. Williston is public spirited to the last degree and is always willing and does co-operate with all movements looking to the substantial benefit of the citizens of Washington or the country at large. He is a "mixer," and success means to him only a broader opportunity to render service to his fellow-man and to be more powerful in the promotion of civic righteousness and human happiness. Men like Dr. Williston are indeed "the salt of the earth."

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An Indianapolis Boy Making Good as an Artist

Pictures are Bought By the Best of People

Wm. E. Scott, the artist who has just completed the decorations for the women's medical ward and the obstetric wing of the Indianapolis City Hospital, left Saturday, December 4, on an extensive trip in the south. Scott recently had two pictures accepted in the salon in Paris, France, one of which was bought by the Argentine government. After his return from Europe he was commissioned to decorate the City hospital. In his southern trip he will visit Nashville, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Atlanta and Tampa, and make careful studies of Negro life in the south. He will make sketches and paintings from life and will use all his skill to try to portray the feeling of "hope" that must live in the breast of the black man.

Scott hopes to do with the Negro in paint what the great Dunbar did with verse.

Mr. Scott will spend from four to eight months in the south at this work. The results of his efforts will probably be given to the public at the Maro Art Institute early next summer.

ARE WE MAKING GOOD?

(By Mrs. Booker T. Washington.)

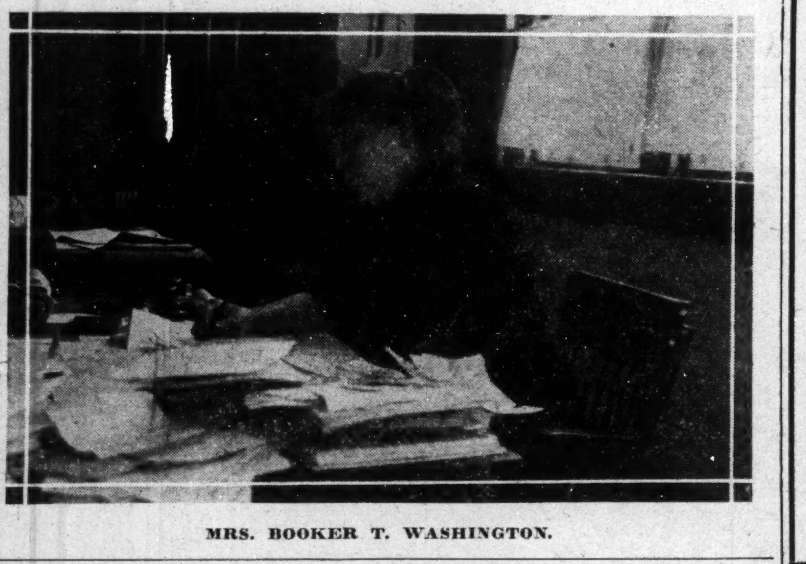
A few weeks ago, I was returning from a country school, where I had gone to help the teacher raise money to finish the schoolhouse, which had been begun some two or three years ago. It was a cold, dark afternoon and one would have expected every woman, at least every country woman, to be close up to the fireside. Country people love to stay near their hearthstones, at least my country folks do. But as I drove on slowly, Topsy, my little black horse, who takes me all about among my country friends, pricked up her ears. I listened a moment and in the distance I heard the soft, plaintive tones of a dozen or more women, as they sang, as no other women can sing:

Don't call the roll till I get there,
Don't call the roll till I get there.
Oh Mary, Oh Martha, don't call the roll till I get there.
I want to answer to my name,
I want to answer to my name.
Oh Mary, Oh Martha, I want to answer to my name.

The country woman expresses herself generally in song, whether she is sad or happy. This afternoon these women were content. I sa yhappy?—well, they were centent. Once inside the building, I was not long in finding out that I was in a woman's club, a real club, where subjects of vital interest to a community were being discussed, not something these women had read about, for not a single one of them could read an ordinary book or newspaper, not a subject that some lecturer had discussed in their church, for lecturers do not usually spend their time with this sort of a community—if they only would!—but these women, some young, more older, had for that meeting the subject: "How to make hard water soft." This is a limestone district. These women work in the fields until Friday night or Saturday noon, when they go down to the creek to do their week's washing, and the hardness of the water is of the greatest interest to them. It had set them to thinking, and where a community of women begin to think there is sure to be action, the result of which will be their general intellectual development.

On a great Southern cotton plantation there lives a family consisting of a mother, father and four children, the oldest a woman nearly thirty and the youngest fourteen or fifteen. The father is a hard taskmaster, unable himself to read and naturally not at all interested in the education of these daughters of his. These young women, who had worked in the fields for years with the promise of going off to school, at last, seeing that the father had no thought of keeping his word, as far as sending them to school, crept out stealthily one night as the old people slept and made their way to the little station, purchased their tickets to a far-famed university and turned their backs for years upon all they had known and held dear. These girls scarcely knew their letters. They did not know even in what direction they were to travel. They belonged to a class which some people call ignorant, but they had begun to think and their thinking made them act. They are now all four at this famous school and are doing their best. They will come out all right. These women represent a large class of colored women everywhere, who are thinking, who are studying, who are interested thoroughly in their own salvation, morally as well as intellectually, and who realize that it must be bought by their own strength and blood.

There are five hundred or more mothers in the little town where I live who hold four meetings a month, at which any one who feels like it sings and any one who is moved by the spirit prays; any one speaks upon the subject given. It is a fee speech meeting. At one of the recent meetings the question was thrown out, "How many little babies have been born in my community in the last twelve months and where are they?" Another was "How shall I keep the affection of my husband?" One woman laughed goodnaturedly and said: "We women ought to go to all the conventions and things where our husbands go. They travel, they read, they study and we should do this, too, or fall behind them." Another one spoke up and said: "Don't let us be so tired all of the time when he comes home." One of these women has bought a nice four-room cottage, painted it, has a good cow, a good horse and buggy, always makes her own garden, and more than all, has remade her husband from a cobbler into a real respectable carpenter. Others of this organization are following her example. Where will it all end? No one can tell, except to see that the revolution has begun, regeneration has set in and these women who have gone through trials and tribulations are going to take their stand at no distant day with the great American Womanhood, and share their part of the responsibility in increasing the nation's efficiency.



MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

There are more than two million negro women in this country, on the plantations, in small towns, and in the cities. We are seldom heard from, and not always considered as a factor in the solution of the great problem in which our husbands and brothers figure so largely. Yet twenty thousand of us are banded together with small material resources, with but one national paper, the monthly called the National Notes, for our children, our homes, our people. Today the people of this country are asking, What can we do to solve the negro problem? Over and over again scholars have told us that no people can rise above their source—the mothers of the land—and there at the fountain head must the work begin. The home and the family is the starting point. Since the spirit of the age demands that the mother should have a wide knowledge of all matters pertaining to the moral, spiritual and intellectual training of her children, we women must meet the demands by making our organizations avenues of help to the better way.

We club women have made a beginning in laying a foundation as a means to an end. The work of such organizations as I have described influences not only the women directly connected with them, but reaches out to the homes that are not represented in clubs. The incidents given above are typical of the awakening and growing activities of our women all over this country—for our National Association is made up of women from every state in the Union. The women of each state direct their energies toward some particular local need. Indiana women have for some time been maintaining a tuberculosis camp; New York women, an old folks' home. The colored women of Alabama, some years ago, founded at Mt. Meigs a boys' reformatory for which they raised out of their meager stores $2,000 each year until, through the energetic lobbying of the three women's clubs that had worked hardest for it, the state was persuaded to take it over.

We can make no proposition which will hold absolutely good for these and many essentially different groups of colored women. It is a task which I shall not undertake. We cannot find the average colored woman any more than we can find the average woman in other races.

But I wonder if there are still those who ask: "Are Negro women making good?"—Reproduced from the Independent, Tuskegee, Ala.

A NEW SONG.

I will give welcome to the glad young year—
For him I'll pluck my heart from its place;
And on a golden plate, where a morrow-tear
Has fallen, I will lay it in a space
Where roses, emboldened by faith, grow strong
And more beautiful than the strains of young love song.

I will turn full face to the falling snow—
I will send my song through the willing air;
And in a magic moment of dreams I'll know
The young year is true, the young year is fair;
For the fields are as white as the lillies in spring,
And more beautiful than the hope the old years bring.

O come, thou my love, O dream, thou my years!
For thee I pluck my heart from its place—
And on the golden leaves, where my yester-tears
Have fallen, I will lay it in a space
Where old years, unfolding old dreams, grow sweet
And as beautiful as the soul the young years greet.

—WILLIAM MOORE.

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WEST BADEN PROGRESSING—COLORED PEOPLE BUILDING—HOTELS THRIVING.

(By Ed. Rogers.)

Editor of the Freeman:

Dear Sir—Perhaps you would like to know how the Town of West Baden is getting along. We are progressing; the Colored people are building and the hotels are continuing to do a good business. The West Baden Springs Hotel has built a brick street and boulevard running from the station around the hotel.

The Ratskellers Cabaret, run by Minton Grim and William Booker, have done a good business all summer. Messrs. Grim and Booker are two Louisville boys who located at the Springs only a few years ago, and now boast of one of the best business propositions in the valley. They carry a piano player and singer, with four other able assistants. Mr. Booker is a widely known professional ball player, once having charge of the Louisville White Sox. He is also a great quartet singer. The guests from the hotels often stop the piano player and singer for a selection from Mr. Booker and his quartet.

The Rices Rathskeller and Hotel is another place that is doing well. Miss Sallie Lovings and Calvin Young (Santoy) are the entertainers. Mr. Rice just keeps on prospering amid his many oppositions. He has recently bought a home on one of the main streets. I am told it cost $50,000.

Mr. Odis Burnett, the well known Badger fight promoter, is still promoting his fights. He has about the cream of real estate, owning about seven of the most beautiful cottages in the town.

Mr. Wright Potter is another who has set an example for the young man who says "You can never get rich on a fifteen dollar job." Mr. Potter owns a two-story flat and a cottage. He is night bellman at the Springs Hotel.

The town is progressing. During last February and March there were eleven hundred guests in the valley at one time.

The clubs are not doing as well as usual, Will "Bill Hill's" being the only one in operation. Hill also operates a cafe in connection with his club, but no music.

INSTRUCTION!
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The New Way of Treating the Scalp and Growing the Hair.
Persian Cream acts instantly—one application stops the head from itching and freshens up the hair. You will be surprised and delighted with this helpful toilet necessity, for nothing else is so good for the hair and scalp, and nothing so quickly beautifies the hair, giving it that enviable charm and fascination. Persian Cream is one of the quickest acting hair growers known—inexpensive and easily used at home. Price, 50 cents.
Manufactured only by the RANKINS MANUFACTURING CO., Hair, Toilet and Household Preparations.
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It is what you have been dreaming of for years. To discover an article that would actually straighten colored folks' hair, without the use of Hot Irons or Heated Combs. KONGOLENE does it and more too. It makes Coarse, Harsh, Stubborn, Nappy-looking hair SOFT and SILKY.
KONGOLENE is a preparation that makes the hair STRAIGHT, but does not make the hair look like it was straightened by the use of Hot Irons or Combs—just makes it look asthough it is naturally so.
Simply spread Kongolene on like butter, comb it for a few minutes, WASH IT OUT, and the hair is straight.
It keeps it straight, not for a day or a week, but for two or three months. Kongolene is positively guaranteed to do what we say it will or your money is refunded.
Ebonized Ground Oil, a necessary adjunct to Kongolene gives that ravens' wing effect.
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TAYLOR'S NEW SHAMPOO DRYER and Hair Straightening Comb
The Best in the World! Price $1.00
This Comb, properly heated, and the use of LaCreole Hair Pomade, will bring the most crimpy hair straight and silky at every stroke and cause a rapid growth of the hair. Don't put it off but send $1.00 today and get the comb by return mail. It is Large, Heavy, Strong and Durable. Made of copper and brass associated together and cast into one solid piece; highly polished and fully nickle plated; steel bolt which goes through the large wood handle and screws into metal end of Comb to prevent the handle from getting loose or coming off. Remember it's all in one piece. Nothing to get out of order. Will last a lifetime.

Price of Comb and Alcohol Heater, complete, $1.50.
TAYLOR'S SPECIAL ALCOHOL HEATER is the handiest and most convenient method of heating the Comb, and can be closed up so that you can put it in your handbag. Price 50c.
For best results use LaCreole Hair Pomade. It not only meets every requirement of the Comb Straightener, but promotes a luxuriant growth of hair. Price, by mail, 30c.
LaCREOLE BROWN SKIN FACE POWDER, by mail, 30c.
SEND FOR MY FREE CATALOGUE illustrating the Largest and Most Complete Line of Hair Goods in this country for colored people, such as Bangs, Wigs, Puffs, Switches, Pompadours, Hair Pins, Combs, Brushes, etc.
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Any Color and Style From 25c to $5.00 per pair
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Complete Course by Mail!
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PRICE $1.50 COMPLETE. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Special Free Offer: Send us the names of three friends who you think would be interested in this Wonderful Comb and we will include free of charge a large 25c box of La Creole High Brown Face Powder and a large 25c jar of La Creole Dressing. Send in your money order today as this offer is limited

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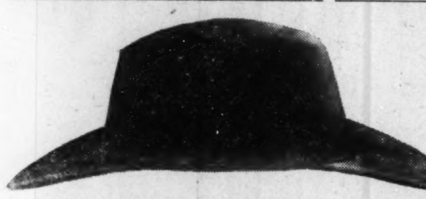

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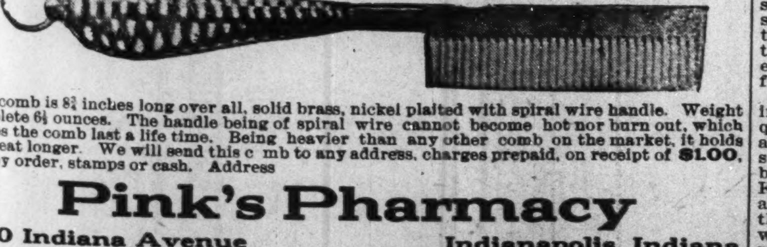

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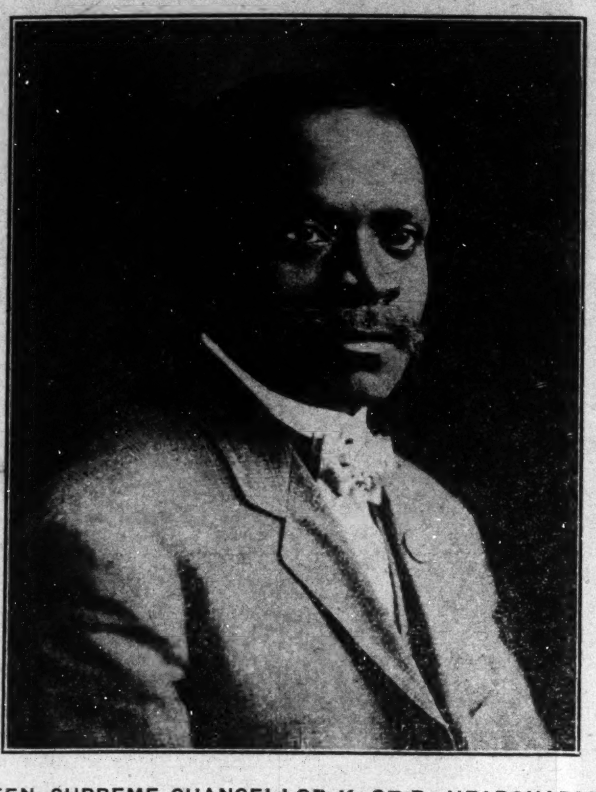


S. W. GREEN, SUPREME CHANCELLOR K. OF P., HEADQUARSERS IN K. OF P. TEMPLE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE HEAD AND FRONT OF NEGRO PYTHIANISM.

S. W. Green became a member of the Order of K. of P. on July 17, 1883 when the order was in its infancy, being a charter member of Pride of Tensas Lodge No. 21, St. Joseph, La. He was elected to the station of V. C. of the lodge, but served as C. C. from the time of the organization of the lodge until June 30, 1886; was the Grand Representative from his lodge, and immediately upon entering the Grand Lodge, his ability to handle finances commenced to show itself, and in May, 1884, he was elected to the position of G. M. of F., and served for one year; the office has since been abolished.

In April, 1886, he was elected to the position of G. K. of R. & S., and served in that station until 1891, and at which time he was re-nominated for the position, but declined re-nomiation. He was elected to the position of G. C., in May, 1892, served until 1897, and declined re-election. In April, 1899, he was again elected to the position of G. C., and upon assuming that station, he found the finances of the Grand Lodge in an insolvent condition. The general fund had no assets, while its liabilities amounted to $105.62. The Endowment Fund showed the small amount of assets as $196.40, while its liabilities showed death claims due and unpaid, aggregating $3,424.25. The membership at that time was only 879.

Year by year he has schemed and persevered toward placing Louisiana upon a solid foundation, financially, and his people, ever ready to aid him in carrying out the plans that he had under way, re-elected him to the position of G. C. by acclamation, and since the date of his first election, he has been unanimously elected to that position every year.

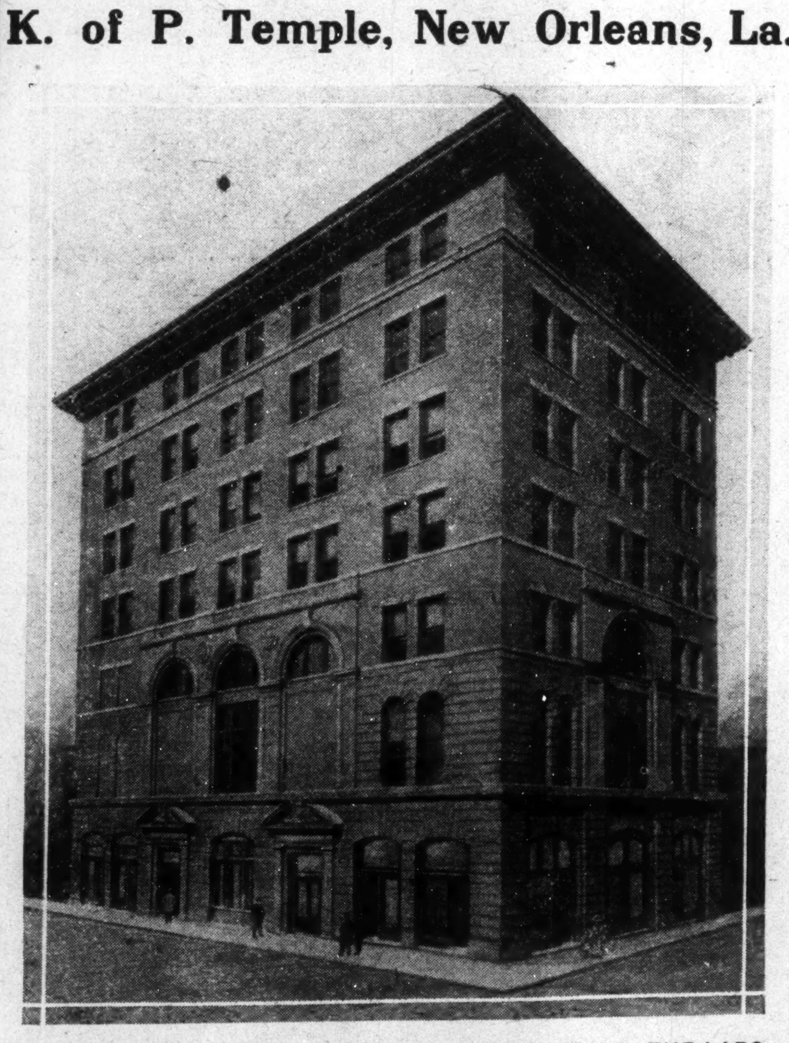
He found that it was necessary to increase the endowment dues, if the Grand Lodge of the state of Louisiana was to be resurrected, and accordingly, he recommended that instead of the members paying 25 cents per month endowment tax, that it be increased to 50 cents per month for six months of the year and 25 cents for the other six months. That recommendation was adopted and became a part of the laws of the Grand Lodge, with the result that a sufficient sum was soon accumulated to pay off all outstanding claims for endowment, and when the Grand Lodge met in April, 1902, they found themselves entirely out of debt, with a small surplus on hand to the credit of the Endowment Department. The Grand Lodge was then paying an endowment of $300 ninety days after filing claim.

In April, 1905, he recommended that the endowment policies be raised to $500, payable on the graded system, and that the assessment be 50 cents per month for each month of the year, and the claims be paid within 30 days after they were filed. In the year of 1906, the surplus in the Endowment Fund had reached such a large sum, and was growing all the time that the question arose, "What shall we do with this money?" It was then necessary for S. W. Green to study out a way of investing it. Accordingly, in 1906, at the Grand Lodge session in Alexandria, La., he recommended that the Grand Lodge of the state of Louisiana erect a Pythian Temple, and accordingly, an appropriation of $12,000 was made by the Grand Lodge for the purchase of a site for same. This appropriation was found to be insufficient to purchase a site in the desired locality, and an additional $3,000 was therefore appropriated to pay for same, and said appropriation resulted in the purchase of a desirable site in this city of New Orleans, La., to be used at a later date for a Pythian Temple. The original appropriation for the temple was only $60,000, but realizing that a $60,000 building in a city like New Orleans would not serve the purpose for which it was intended, he allied his forces, and carried them to the Grand Lodge, which convened in the city of New Orleans in 1908, and by such alliance, the Grand Lodge approved his action in reference to building a magnificent structure, which is now completed, and costs in the neighborhood of $200,000. Thus we see, that from the crippled condition of affairs when assuming control of the office, we find that the Grand Lodge of the state of Louisiana has 181 lodges in the state with a membership of 9,000, and with the total resources of $123,354.07 endowment claims being paid within 30 days after filing same.

He attended the first Supreme Lodge session in August, 1893, as Supreme Representative for the state of Louisiana, in August, 1895, at St. Louis, Mo., and has attended every Supreme Lodge session as a representative since that date.

At the Supreme Lodge session at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1905, he was elected to the position of Supreme Vice Chancellor and ex-officio, Supreme Worthy Counsellor, and his record in that need not be referred to, as it stands for itself. At the Supreme Lodge session in Louisville, Ky., in 1907, he was re-elected to the position, held that position until April 3, 1908, when he assumed the duties of Supreme Chancellor, caused by the death of the late S. W. Starks.

K. of P. Temple, New Orleans, La.



GRAND LODGE, K. OF P. TEMLE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., THE LARGEST BUILDING BY COLORED PEOPLE IN THE WORLD, COSTING $200,000.

The Pythian Temple at the downtown river corner of Gravier and Saratoga street, is a seven-story building of modern fireproof construction with all the latest modern devices for convenience and utility. It has a frontage of 64 feet on Gravier street and 101 feet on Saratoga street, and it is 102 feet high above the sidewalk.

Below the sidewalk, one-half the area of the building is given up to a spacious basement in whic his located the stearm heating, electric lighting, elevator machinery and other mechanical apparatus so absolutely necessary in all modern buildings.

Upon the first floor is located a main entrance and main entrance hall leading to the elevators and stairways to the offices, lodge rooms, etc., upon the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh stories of the building. This entrance is upon Saratoga street. The main entrance to the opera house or autorium floor in the second story and to the balcony in the third story is from the Gravier street front. This entrance is entirely separate and apart from the entrance to the offices and lodge rooms, so that the two portions of the building are entirely distinct, admitting of no interference in their particular functions.

The first story, besides the entrance, includes a tonsorial parlor with adequate bath rooms, well supplied with all necessary up-to-date fixtures and seven store or office rooms which may be rented by the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, for such purposes as may be deemed advantageous by them. In this connection, it may be well to state that one of the seven rooms is adapted for banking purposes, and is furnished with a commodious vault.

The second story is occupied by a large auditorium of good seating capacity, having four ornate boxes, a large stage, a sub-stage story for the orchestra, and dressing rooms. The offices for manager, etc., are at the front of the building near the main stairway.

The third story is taken up with a large balcony in the front portion of the building, including two large office rooms and behind the proscenium arch is located the fly galleries for the proper manipulation of scenry.

The fourth story of the building contains a meeting hall and twelve office rooms, besides ample space above the stage for scenery and the theater gridiron.

The fifth story is occupied by a large room twenty-six feet by fifty-six feet with adjacent ante and paraphernalia rooms. It has also a banquet hall twenty-four feet by forty feet with an ante room and a large serving room. The serving room is supplied with a large serving elevator, sinks, china closet and gas for range, in fact everything necessary for the concoction of delicacies for the inner man. Besides the rooms mentioned, the fifth story also has ten office rooms.

The sixth story has two large lodge rooms with the necessary ante rooms and paraphernalia rooms, together with ten office rooms.

The seventh story has also two large lodge rooms with adjacent subsidiary rooms for ante rooms and paraphernalia rooms and also includes a large meeting hall.

The roof is fitted for roof garden purposes and makes a delightful gathering place during hot summer nights.

Each floor is provided with ample corridor facilities with all necessary toilet rooms and all offices are supplied with lavatories. All office floors have mail chutes, also passenger and freight elevators. The entire building is supplied with steam heat, electric and gas lighting. The buildng is well ventilted from all sides, courts being provided, so that the possible encroachment of future buildings in a thickly settled portion of the city can never affect the building in any way to its damage.

The building is of thorough fireproof construction as now carried out, the floors, ceiling and partitions being of tile and reinforced concrete, placed upon and supported by a steel skeleton frame.

The exterior of the building is faced with Manganese pressed brick trimmed with terra cotta and ornamented with the emblem of the order. It is built to be a home for its owners for a long time to come. The planning of the building by the Architects Diboll, Owne and Goldstein, Ltd., was done with great care and ability to meet the various uses for which it was intended. The Grand Lodge can well be congratulated in having a magnificent home calculated to give them a pleasant abiding place during the years to come.

SPEECH OF P. W. KINCHEN, PUTTING SIR S. W. GREEN IN NOMINATION FOR SUPREME CHANCELLOR AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Supreme Chancellor and Brother Pythians:

Never has there been a more striking example of high principles wrought by wise policy into successful practice, than is afforded by the records that are laid before this Supreme Lodge today. Two years ago this convention delivered its destiny into the hands of one, it then considered best able to advance its many interests; today he returns that trust unbetrayed, unsullied, enriched, brighter and more secure.

"No Footsteps Backward" has been the motto emblazoned upon the escutcheon of Pythianism, and the teeming thousands of Pythians, bubbling over with energy and enthusiasm, have carried our banner to greater heights and made that motto more resplendent. As a result, we now meet, not in contending factions, torn by discordant views; not molested by perpetual office-seekers; but as the chosen representatives of the most harmonious brotherhood known to have existed among people of color.

Like traditions, begetting like purposes, actuate every member of this august gathering. Our homes are far-divided, but we meet not as strangers; on the contrary, as friends and brothers, recognizing the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. For indeed no men are strangers while holding the same belief and espousing a common cause.

Nearly two generations have passed since the founding of our beloved fraternity and at its head have always been high characters that have inspired it with the purest patriotism and held it nearest to the heart of the people. From these men we have inherited the desire, and to their memories we owe the resolve that their high plans for the uplift of humanity, and for the creation of a better and more useful citizenship conceived in their great hearts and established by their earnest labors, shall not perish from the earth, but shall ever remain as a permanent evidence of their ideal, and the abiding proof of the superiority of our cause.

Never in our history have these purposes had greater force than now; and nowhere, in any age, did membership mean more with us than it does today. In every field we cheer on every movement that is based upon benevolence and is quickned by high resolve. Our altars are the haven of every hope whenever "Charity" is the word. Therefore, people believe in our organization because it is disciplined, because it is ready, and it knows how. So above all else this thing is plain that, what our founders dared only dream, is not only symbolized but is made real in the Order of Knights of Pythias as it assembles in high convention today.

But magnificent and enduring as our principles are, they cannot stand alone. Our Order is abroad in the land and its constructive work must be guided by hands as strong as our purposes are high. Yet even in this I fully believe our members are of one accord. With the same devotion that has marked their fidelity to the cause, they have already singled out the stamp of man to bear the standard and onward lead the way.

We come from every avenue of life, from every nook and corner of this vast domain. All highways in the land are crowded with the votaries of this great order to see in this splendid nation the model of its rise and power. Within this convention is to be found every rank and condition of American citizenship. No higher badge of honor was ever yet conferred; but great as the honor is, these circumstances make it more profound.

Just as a common purpose and desire fill us all, so in the mind of every member of this convention rises the same ideal of him on whom we will fix our choice to fill the highest position of fraternal gift in the world. No accident of birth or heredity of blood helps or hinders his title to the highest place within the gift of this sovereign body. He needs no claim to greatness save those that are reflected by his own works, and no patent to nobility but that his own life has earned.

A faithful servant he must have been, and a ready fighter he must be, for while our order walks the quiet ways of peace, it is militant when occasion calls; its watchword being "Don't tread on me." His brain must be big, his heart must be broad, his judgment must be matured and tempered with reason; for he must bear the burden of the greatest load. But above all, he must be just and kind, strict and attentive to duty; for in these things he should picture to the world the highest qualities of which our order vouchsafes. Truly has Byron said,

"He who hath learned the duty which he owes
To friend and country, and to pardon foes—
Such is the man the poet should rehearse,
And joint exemplar of his life and verse."

But why need I thus paint the man in words when the facsimile of all I say sits in this convention and his brethren, in greatest numbers, are ready now to hail him as their chieftain?

Gentlemen of this convention, in the name of F. C. & B., and on the behalf of the teeming thousands who are marshalled under the tri-colored banner of Pythianism, I have the pleasure of nominating for Supreme Chancellor—the highest type of all we ask—that sterling citizen, that virile and indefatigable Pythian, Sir Smith W. Green, of New Orleans, the favorite son of Louisiana.

The Citizen Magazine, of Boston, has issued a special memorial number in honor of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. The magazine was almost ready for its regular November edition when the news of Dr. Washington's death reached the publishers, whereupon they delayed the issuance of the paper in order that a memorial number might be prepared that would enable Boston and the nation to have within convenient compass a complete review of the life, work and achievements of Dr. Washington, with many of the public expressions of sorrow over his untimely end.

AT HOME.

Are you at home when you're home,
Or are you still down at your den,
Figuring and fighting it out
There in your world of men?
Are you at home when you're home,
Or are you way off somewhere—
Oh, how one's thoughts will roam
Back to their daily care!

When you come home, do you bring
The office along, old man,
Or the store or the shop or the thing
That you're struggling to perfect and plan?
When you come home do you leave
All that and the trouble behind,
With nothing but wife and the babies
And the sweet home-life on your mind?

There's lots in the life of the home
The way that you come from your toil!
There's lots you can make and can mend,
There's lots you can mar and can spoil.
Try it this way next time,
To forget all the ruck of the day,
And never take anything home
But the spirit of laughter and play.

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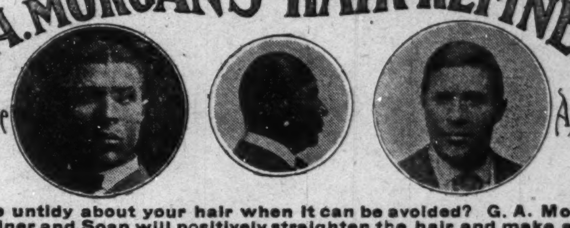

Why be untidy about your hair when it can be avoided? G. A. Morgan's Hair Refiner and Soap will positively straighten the hair and make a complete change in your appearance within fifteen minutes.

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I am a woman.
I know a woman's trials.
I know her need of sympathy and help.

If you, my sister, are unhappy because of ill-health, if you feel unfit for household duties, social pleasures, or daily employment, write and tell me just how you suffer, and ask for my **free ten days' trial** of a **home treatment** suited to your needs. **Men cannot understand** women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any man. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home at a cost of about 12 cents a week.

If you suffer from women's peculiar ailments causing **pain in the head, back, or bowels, feeling of weight and dragging down sensation, falling or displacement of pelvic organs, causing kidney and bladder weakness or constipation and piles, painful or irregular periods, catarrhal conditions and discharges, extreme nervousness, depressed spirits, melancholy, desire to cry, fear of something evil about to happen, creeping feeling along the spine, palpitation, hot flashes, weariness, sallow complexion with dark circles under the eyes, pain in the left breast or a general feeling that life is not worth living,**

I INVITE YOU TO SEND TODAY FOR MY FREE TEN DAYS' TREATMENT

and learn how these ailments can be easily and surely conquered at home without the dangers and expense of an operation. **When you are cured,** and able to enjoy life again, you can pass the good word along to some other sufferer. My home treatment is for **young or old.** **To Mothers of Daughters,** I will explain how to overcome green sickness (chlorosis), irregularities, headaches, and lassitude in young women and restore them to plumpness and health. Tell me if you are worried about your daughter. **Remember it costs you nothing** to give my home treatment a ten days' trial, and does not interfere with daily work. **If health is worth asking for,** then accept my generous offer and **write for the free treatment,** including my illustrated booklet, **"Women's Own Medical Adviser."** I will send all in plain wrappers postpaid. To save time, you can cut out this offer, mark your feelings, and return to me. **Send today,** as you may not see this offer again. Address,

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It is made in white, flesh and brunette, is exquisite, delicious, and enchanting. Can be used advantageously during the day since it beautifies the skin without giving it a powdery appearance. The application cannot be detected even under the most powerful rays of the electric light. Will not rub off the face without massaging or washing. Send for a package to-day. 25c. postpaid.

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THE MUSICAL PROGRESS OF THE RACE DURING THE LAST YEAR.

To note the musical achievements of the race during the past year as viewed from a sensible and truthful standpoint is a difficult task. First, one must ask the question, "What constitutes progress?" The thought of the progress of a race implies the education of that race. Then, another question, "If the race is not thereby educated has there been progress?" This question of the musical progress of the race is a vital question, for a people is judged by the music it creates and sings.

There may be conflicting opinions about what constitutes the measure of the race's musical progress, but the real measure, the real gauge will always be the evidence of musical brains.

One might ask another question. "Has the influence of any individual artist, or of all artists combined, had any tangible effect in the education of the race during the past fifty years, so that audiences may know what to expect from each artist?" Has the wealth of many "greatest" artists (according to colored rating) contributed to the race's musical progress other than serving as individual examples? Has the race profited in understanding and enjoyment or has it only been entertained or amused? As a consequence of the life of one or all artists, has taste and discrimination, those much needed faculties in the appreciation of what is good, been developed?

Entertainment and amusement will never make one milestone in the race's musical progress. No showing off of ability to play or sing will ever educate the race, unless a definite end is in view. A race is not judged by its individuals, but rather by the whole people—the masses.

The upheaval of colored "artists" thrust upon a credulous public does not spell musical progress because this race has and can produce more musical paradoxes than any other race. We have had "artists" who could eat up an operatic aria while they could hardly read the notes, and instrumentalists who could tear a rhapsody to pieces without having studied technic. Musical freaks, however, never advance a race in its musical progress.

Most of the concerts given by our people are either for show or for profit rather than for musical uplift. For the past sixteen years that I have been before the public as a singer, I have noted that no one musical effort with simply the idea of presenting something "big" has had any good after-effect. No "big" ad nor "big" after-puff, nor even the singing of Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" has had any good after-effect. Probably because they have partaken of the rich dessert first and have no appetite for the nurishing things in the way of folk-songs and smaller progressive oratories.

The race needs something much more than all it has had that we may educate the future fathers and mothers that may play and sing as examples to the coming generations. A singing or playing parent is very likely to create a singing and playing child.

When the blessed Gospel was to be spread to the world, teachers who knew exactly what they were talking about, were sent out to the people—to the masses.

A race may only be advanced through competent teachers who have a definite end in mind.

The real point of race's musical progress is, the advancement that has been made in awakening the remarkably dormant powers and talents, developing imagination and understanding that the people might be so filled to the brim with the beauty of real music until the desire to express it has been born. To appreciate good music, one must know what good music is, that they may love it as well as popular music. The masses of the colored people, if properly taught, can express the best music written, for a proportion of it is heart music and religious music. Colored people are a heart and a religious people and of all the races the colored race could best express even Bach if they were taught to love Bach's music.

The November issue of the Musician, one of the leading musical magazines, contained a full page article concerning the musical progress of the race during the last fifty years, ably written by Mr. Carl R. Diton, Director of Music at Talladega College. No statistics were quoted, and no specific mention of the advancement of the race was made. Of course, before the other race we must always put the best foot forward, even though a point is strained. It was a splendidly written article, and it was gratifying to note that the race's musical progress could really be traced.

To my way of thinking, most of the progress during the year has been along the lines of composition and that of choral efforts. In fact, it has been a red letter year for both.

Mr. Burleigh's recent songs are quoted among the really good songs of the day and are enjoying popularity among the best singers. The folk song harmonizations of Mr. Dett and Mr. Diton together with the violin method by Mr. Clarence C. White have combined to mark a milestone in the publications of the year.

It has, come to my notice that several other really ambitious compositions might have been given to the public, but for the obtuseness of some of the leading publishers of the day, who fight shy of anything savoring of the classics from colored composers. These publishers do not realize that we have a race of ten million musically loyal people, with money in their pockets, and yearning to be educated in a higher class of music. Nothing is too difficult for them to attempt, either. Witness the many choirs who literally "wastle" with the white man's hard music.

It is my belief that to do things that really count in race progress that we must have an inner vision which looks forward and sees effects at least half a century ahead, just as Theodore Thomas did with his symphony orchestra.

It is also my belief that each musician in a generation must create something original to be improved upon by the next generation—to follow in the way of an idea, or thought or even a suggestion.

So to me, the most hopeful things for the year have been the original, creative work of Dett, Diton and White because each one has tried out an original racial thought for some one in the next generation to follow or improve upon, if possible. Mr. Tibbs, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., is writing a harmony for use in colored colleges, which may suggest another harmony to a future musician.

About four hundred years ago, the music of the world was just about where our folk-song development is. The composers of that time took some of the simple, well-known refrains and worked them out according to the laws of harmony.

Dett and Diton are now demonstrating how folk song themes may be developed even along the lines of classic composition. As publishers do not seem to be willing to catalogue many of these original ideas, the world as well as the race may be the looser.

I am convinced that if Coleridge-Taylor had lived in America, that much of his music would never have been published.

The race has now reached the place where it needs some standardized musical plan, such as Gen. Armstrong and Dr. Booker T. Washington gave for industrial training.

First, we need a music teachers' federation to study the needs of the race, which shall outline a plan for the whole ten million with an executive board of practical idealists, who will see ahead at least ten years.

Second, we need a school vocal music book for the especial needs of colored colleges, which shall be a standardized, short, simple method of voice culture and light reading combined.

A short resume of the progress of the year puts the choral work in great advance.

The Philadelphia Peoples Choral Union holds the banner for race progress during the past year. Entering into its ninth season, they are now preparing for a second rendition of the "Messiah," which is so rarely given by colored chorues because they have worked up to this height by careful direction.

The Atlanta Festival had a large successful chorus in the summer presentation.

Boston had three or more choral efforts, including the rendition of Elijah, a Folk Song Festival and a program of mixed compositions.

The Dallas Folk Song chorus entered into its second year as a permanent successful organization.

Los Angeles has had two choral concerts with large choruses.

Houston has had its Folk Song and Colored Composers' Festival, while the Prairie View College chorus did wonderful work in educating white and black in several cities of Texas.

Chicago had its great combined choir chorus at the Lincoln Exposition, and a Folk Song Festival at the same place, and boasts of three large choral societies.

Springfield, Illinois, has had its Folk Song chorus and other small towns are arranging for similar activity.

The New York Music Settlement School has had it schoral program and the Martin School has had its students' demonstration.

The Coleridge-Taylor Conservatory of Chicago opened last summer and the Normal Vocal Institute was established.

The colored music teachers of the country have been presenting "Pupils' Recitals" which are growing popular and which seem to stimulate colored children to more voluntary practice.

The past year was financially disastrous to many of the concert artists, and much could not be expected from such an overworked field.

I again refer to the article in the "Musician," which itself marks the progress of the race in the expression of thought which by the way, like music, has no color question.

We need more self sacrificing musicians, who are futurists on the order of Theodore Thomas, with real love for the race, and real love of good music, who have a vision which cannot be commercialized.

In summing up the race's progress for the past year, we must bow to those who, through composition and choral efforts, have touched thousands, and to the music teachers all over this broad land who have held the cup of music to tempt or quench "the thirst divine."

E. AZALIA HACKLEY,
Normal Vocal Institute.
3019 Calumet Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Mme. E. Azalia Hackley.

We beg to thank the many newspaper publishers who have honored us from time to time with complimentary copies. We are always glad to get them. Each fills a definite place in the work of telling the story of race progress and development—each brings from its home town a fact that is interesting or a thought that broadens our viewpoint of race history. Big or little, from great cities or obscure hamlets, we welcome them—one and all. Send them ahead.

NEGRO INSURANCE COMPANIES—THE NORTH CAROLINA AND PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

(By C. C. Spaulding, General Manager.)

The Negro is entering the life insurance business just as he is entering other lines of business activity and is, to a remarkable degree, successful. He has learned that perfectly square dealings are his best advertisements; and the strict supervisio nof the Departments of Insurance of the various states assures that, as long as a company is licensed by the state, the state will see that her citizens are protected. While the Negro companies are not doing anything like as large a volume of business as they should, the amount, however, is gradually increasing as the years go by.

A higher type of men are being attracted to the insurance profession; and this means much to all concerned. Negro companies open the door to a higher grade of employment to the race. Negroes are employed by Negro companies. They keep within the race large sums of money which may be available in a legitimate way to finance other enterprises. They give to the policyholder the same amount of insurance for the same premium that other races are permitted to buy. Very few companies accept Negro lives for insurance on the same basis as lives in general are accepted. Many companies do not accept Negroes at all, and most of those that do, limit the amount or kind of insurance to endowment or limited payment. Very little Ordinary Whole Life insurance is issued to Negroes by other than Negro companies.

To the Negro companies which are conducted on scientific basis, using the proper Mortality Tables, exercising the necessary precaution in the selection of risks, maintaining the legal reserve from year to year, and whose policy it is to build companies rather than men, there is a bright future.

Durham, North Carolina, December 1, 1915.

Madam C. J. Walker Will Have a $30,000 Home, the Finest Owned By Any Member of the Race.

This distinguished woman who has won fame from shore to shore for her business ability has concluded to break up house in Indianapolis. In the latter part of January she will move to New York, where she will reside until her new home is built at Flushing, L. I. It will be remembered that this home was the fine old estate of Bishop Derrick.

The madame thought at one time that she would be contented at remodeling the house. But on revisiting there last summer she concluded that it was best that the old house be torn completely down. This will be done, and she will watch and supervise the new structure from her temporary home in New York.

MADAME C. J. WALKER, FOREMOST COLORED BUSINESS WOMAN.

The home is to be the last word in convenience, comfort and fine art, costing $30,000, the finest in America by colored people.

The madame will reside with her daughter, Mrs. Lelie Robinson, when in New York.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF NEGRO-AMERICAN MUSICAL ENDEAVOR.

By Carl R. Diton.

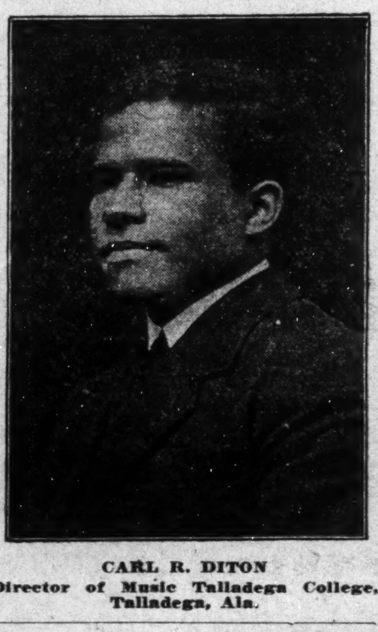
The task of adequately estimating the present status of musical achievement among the negroes of this country is veritably a unique one. It is pleasant to observe that their advancement in the field of music has been extraordinarily marked. Of course, we should expect this of any race which possessed a similarly rich musical endowment.

The musical progress of the American negro covers practically every phase of activity known to the artistic world. He has produced male and female singers, pianists, violinists, teachers, conductors, and composers. He has developed choral societies, brass bands, and even symphony orchestras.

As Singers.

The most popular of all the artists with negro concert-goers is the female singer. When she does not attract a large crowd, no other type of artist need try. She has become, therefore, the most prosperous. The leading female singers are mostly of the coloratura type, but the dramatic voice is also to be found in the race to a considerable degree. Occasionally, one may enjoy a program of art-songs exclusively.

The male singers constitute a very determined lot. I say "determined" because practically all of them follow some other line of work for a living as, for instance, the postal service, retaining their voice work as a side issue. When an oratorio, cantata, or opera is to be given, they can, however, always be counted upon to hold up whatever role happens to be given them.



CARL R. DITON
Director of Music Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

As Instrumentalists.

The violinists, too, have done exceptionally good work. The singing tone of the violin renders itself very adaptable to the negro temperament. In fact, it takes just such an instrument to make the "slides" so abundantly heard in the negro folk-song.

But to the pianists must be given the credit for having gained most of the musical recognition for the race. Negro pianists not only play but they teach, they conduct, and they have abundant talent for composing. They have developed an enviable piano technic, a remarkable breadth of expression, tone, grace, style—indeed, all of the prerequisites of the talented pianist.

The conductors, previously mentioned, have done work of specific value to their respective communities in attracting the masses to good music. Moreover, from a technical point of view, they have evinced superior ability in developing in their choral bodies good attack, balance of tone, contrasts, tonal effects and other details indispensable to effective interpretation.

As Teachers.

But the real future of the race is largely dependent upon the work of the music teacher. Many of the leading artists of today received their musical foundation at the hands of negro teachers. Of course the teachers have their obstacles and problems, too. Probably the most perplexing one is that of income. Extremely low salaries tend to limit their capacity. They strive, however, to make the best of it, and have afforded much inspiration through their pupils' recitals which they make as attractive as possible because of competition.

As to the larger bodies of musicians, the most prevalent is the choir. For the most part, these are quite ordinary, hampered largely by lack of funds. Practically all of them are volunteer choirs, composed of hard-working people who necessarily find it irksome to render efficient service on Sunday as well.

Organized Activities.

Along the line of choral societies, however, the negro has achieved some very fine results. We find these socities giving at least one large concert annually, drawing on nearby towns as well as from the city population proper. The choirs, of course, only attract their respective church congregations.

Considerable interest, too, has been awakened in the brass band. Quite a number of negro schools encourage this feature, and the Ninth Cavalry Band, U. S. A., is a notable example of that phase of musical activity.

Far superior to this effort, is that of attempting to organize symphony orchestras. The result was most praiseworthy. What these organizations lacked in tone finesse, their members made up in the seriousness of their purpose. It was the negro's sole opportunity to perform a great symphony. But many a pianist usual opportunity of appearing in a concerto with orchestral accompaniment.

As to composers, perhaps the recognition of negro musical talent in the eyes of the white world is to rest absolutely with them. As yet no great composer has come upon the scene. Considerable work of a serious nature has been done, however, I dare say that development along art-song lines has superceded all other endeavor in composition. But there is high promise for symphonic achievement as far at native talent goes. Unfortunately it is a matter of grave concern whether or not the negro composer will ever be able to free himself, even partly, from the demands the schoolroom make upon him.

Let us not forget to make mention, too, of negro festivals, for through these splendid results have been obtained. They last from two to three days and at least one celebrated negro artist is engaged to appear. Even in the lecture field a start has been made. But most of the lecturing is incorporated in the performance. Negroes enjoy, most of all, the hearing of the music. Who wrote it and the circumstances under which it was composed are of secondary importance.

It is also interesting to note in the negro's musical development the fact that he has not omitted tangible self-help in his development campaign. The race has given two of its worthy young artists scholarships to Europe. The money given in either case would hardly finance the average college man for one year. But the important fact is that the scholarships were offered and given.

I have undertaken now as much of a resume of the work covered by negroes as is possible, being compelled to depend entirely upon impressions received at random. As was stated at the beginning, the negro has done something in every known phase of musical activity.

That and more. He has found the need of what might be termed "extension" work. A single individual—a woman—has for the past decade traveled from place to place throughout the country, stopping at any one place just long enough to organize a mixed chorus of usually several hundred voices to create more active interest in negro folk-songs. To crown her visit with complete success, she engages one of the finest and largest halls in town and gives a folk-song concert interspersed with compositions by negro composers with now and then a legitimate classic thrown in. Such concerts, by the way, find a good deal of interest with the white people who attend sometimes in large numbers, attracted by the folk-song demonstrations.

Drawbacks.

But as bright as the outlook would appear, there are still some things that bar the negro from higher achievement. We are constrained to believe that only a certain amount of progress can be effected under any given set of conditions.

Granting that the negro has accomplished all that could be expected of him under his present economic restraint, it is but logical and reasonable to assume that he will not advance beyond his present standard unless that "restraint' is at least temporarily diminished. In order to bring this about, we must assume a charitable attitude toward his worth and work. His income must be increased.

The income of the negro artist is about one-third that of other artists of his class elsewhere. It is obvious, then, that he cannot stand the high price of respectable tuition, everywhere demanded. This is borne out in fact when we stop a moment and compare the financial standing of the negro artist supported entirely by his race to that of the one or two fortunate ones who enjoy exclusive white patronage. There is a difference in their living, in the equipment of their studies, in short, in their intellectual equipment.

There is but one solution to present difficulties, which in reality is not a solution but an ameliorative measure. That is to give the musical leaders of the negro race an opportunity, now and then, to be heard before white audiences exclusively, receiving of course the same remuneration as other artists of their particular class. Indeed this would be more of an encouragement than one would at first suppose, for several such recitals together with their regular professional work among their own race, would enable them at least to reserve the summer months for musical research and investigation, which, through the process of instruction and contact, would be passed on to the lesser lights and future aspirants.

A less charitable attitude than this spells the fate of the American negro's musical future. An individual cannot support a family in these hard times on six hundred dollars a year and study with good teachers. In fact, none of the artists of the race could keep up their work on such a salary were it not for their outside concerts. It is an amusing coincidence, though, that the length of time given an artist-teacher to concertize is inversely proportional to his ability to teach. And since practically all of the artists of the race are good teachers, the chance to tour for any profitable length of time is very slim.

Then there are other conditions which tend to keep the negro back. Although appreciation and attendance at concerts is very encouraging, the admission fee is very small. Ten cents is the usual price for concerts. One may demand fifteen cents for a first-class affair, and occasionally twenty-five cents.

This latter fee will some day become universal if the women's clubs and other organizations succeed in their present co-operation with the artists. Practically all of the touring is done in the South, where the masses of the race are found.

Encouragement Needed.

But why mention these disparaging things after the encouraging and hopeful words at the outset? Simply to show how dearly the negro artist has bought his success. Does he not deserve commendation and tangible encouragement to do more? Or has this progress been made to no avail? Is it possible for the negro here in America to produce another Coleridge-Taylor under the conditions mentioned herein? Or is England alone to have the honor of having given to the world the first and only distinguished musician of negro descent? The negro here in America has certainly the material. Not many months ago a young colored girl scarcely out of her "teens" won over two thousand dollars' worth of prizes at one of our prominent Eastern university conservatories in composition. What more proof of negro talent do we want than that!

FORMER INDIANAPOLIS BOY REPRESENTS THE FREEMAN IN DENVER, COLO.

Master Charles Glenn Stewart, the hustling little Denver representative of the Indianapolis Freeman, is the son of Mrs .Celia M. Stewart, of Denver, Colo. He was born in Indianapolis, Ind., February 25, 1902, and has been

in the west the past three years. He is a bright, ambitious lad, a lover of books, and will enter high school in the fall of 1916. His parents were both at one time connected with the Indianapolis Freeman, his mother having learned the "cases" on this paper when quite a young lady. His newspaper aspirations come as an inheritance as other relatives are also engaged in journalism. When in Denver, Colo., let Master Stewart supply you wil the Indianapolis Freeman at 1026 Nineteenth street.

BEWARE OF UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION, PURPORTING TO BE "LIFE OF BOOKER T. WASHINGON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Since the death of Dr. Booker T. Washington numerous enterprises have been started and publications advertised as officially authorized to be operated and issued in his name. Many of his friends may be deceived by these glittering announcements, unless those interested in bringing out the truth busy themselves with the duty of "heading off" these movements, where they are not sanctioned by the family of the deceased or endorsed by the trustees of Tuskegee Institute, to all such matters should be referred before being placed before the public.

Apropos of this warning, there has been published in a number of colored newspapers lately by a Washington publishing house the statement that Dr. Washington had prepared a life of himself, to be handled by that firm. This is an entirely erroneous and untrue statement, as we have reason to know. Dr. Washington has written no books of his life, other than "Up From Slavery," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York City, and "The Story of My Life and Work," by J. L. Nichols & Co., of Naperville, Ill.

As a matter of fact, the really authorized publication of Dr. Washington's life and work, brought up to the end of his career and carrying history hitherto unwritten and unavailable to others, is being prepared by his secretary, Emmett J. Scott, and Lyman Beecher Stowe, grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and will be issued next spring from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. The title of the new publication will be "Booker T. Washington: Builder of a Civilization."

GULFPORT, MISS.

Death has visited our community and carried away John L. Collins, a respected citizen, on November 29, at 8:30. He was born in St. Mary's Parish, La., on October 26, 1844. He was married to Laura M. Leeds on December 23, 1868, and lived with until his death. He was elected as justice of the peace of Bay St. Louis in 1882 and filled the office with credit. He was grand Masonic lecturer for the state of Mississippi. He was survived by a wife, three daughters and two sons.

Mrs. Sarah Smith, of Hansboro, Miss., died in New Orleans and was buried from Riley Chapel M. E. church. Rev. L. W. Price officiated.

Mr. Joseph Dernsie, one of Hansboro's highly respected citizens, died at the ripe old age of 86 years. He leaves a host of children and grandchildren. He was a member of the Catholic church.

The Thanksgiving services were largely attended among the Hansboro churches.

Rev. Price and wife spent the day with Rev. J. C. Houston and wife.

The Ladies' Aid met at the home of Mrs. Laura Bell.

Mrs. W. L. Carter, of Ocean Springs, the daughter of Col. G. V. Roby, is spending some time with her father, who has been quite sick, but is now somewhat better. Mrs. Carter is just from Decatur, Ala., where her husband is chef.

Dr. Wallace Jones, who has been appointed to serve St. Paul's A. M. E. church at Gulf Port, preached his first sermon. Rev. Wallace comes highly recommended.

Mrs. Mildred Hayley and Mrs. Veronica Lee has returned to New Orleans, after having attended the funeral of her grandfather, Mr. J. L. Collins.

RAWLINS, WYO.

Special to THE FREEMAN

Miss Bertha Carpenter expects to leave Rawlins for a visit during the holidays. She will visit in Denver, Pueblo and Cheyenne, Wwo.

Mrs. Venie Earnest has a very severe cold.

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Seen and Heard while Passing

By Salem Tutt Whitney With the Smart Set Co.

Reminiscences.

Pa was a Methodist preacher. He never attained that dignity in his calling where one might call him a minister. To be more exact and explicit, Pa was a local preacher. In theatrical parlance, he would have been called an understudy. He it was who filled the pulpit and expounded the gospels, in the absence of the regularly ordained minister.

The church folks rated Pa a good preacher. Perhaps my youth had something to do with his failure to properly impress me with his eloquence and logic; or may be it was that I always heard Pa's sermons preached over the back yard fence to my Uncle Jake many times before Sunday arrived.

Never will I forget those back yard arguments. Pa and Uncle Jake lived on adjacent lots, separated only by a board fence about five feet in height, the planks of which were one feet in width, closely fitted together and placed in a vertical position.

Uncle Jake was short in stature, scarcely more than five and one-half feet, while Pa stood six feet two in his stockings. My uncle's eyes could just be seen above the fence, twinkling with humor or flashing with anger or defiance as the discussions progressed. Pa was never loathe to take advantage of his superior height. He would crane his neck over the fence top, and like some mighty ajax, send his arguments hurtling at my uncle's hairless cranium. Pa had a mighty voice that thundered and vibrated upon uncle's head until I used to fear for the safety of that hapless portion of uncle's anatomy. Uncle never flinched, he withstood the bombardment with Indian fortitude and stoicism, impregnable as Gibraltar.

Pa's hair was about six inches long. He always brushed it straight back, bringing into relief an intelligent forehead. Ma said Pa adopted that style of hair dress after a picture of the apostle, St. John, seen in our family Bible.

Pa entertained fond hopes of me becoming a minister. He always valued appearances, and as a primary step in that direction, my head was allowed to go unshorn for several weeks. Strange to say, at the end of that period there was no perceptible increase in the length of my hair, no doubt due to the fact that my hair did not grow straight out but in circles, forming curls, sometimes vulgarly called kinks, knaps or knots. The hair growing experiment was a flat failure; no tonsorial instrument of less strength and durability than a curry comb could have untangled that mass of hair, sandburrs and thistles. The family doctor good-naturedly advised administering an anaesthetic before performing the haircutting operation. Unlike Sampson of old, I was happy to be shorn of my fretful locks, and my strength was in no wise diminished.

Back to the arguments; they occurred or recurred, after each meal, with the regularity of an eight-day clock. The debates were never confined to any given subject, but the Bible was given preference. The controversies were never settled. Pa and uncle held tenaciously to their first opinions. Pa always took the affirmative, forcing Uncle Jake to take the negative side of arguments. They would start in low conversational tones, which rose, as the argument warmed, with gradual crescendo, until they could be heard blocks away shouting and bawling at one another, with their faces separated by less than six inches. It was then Ma would step into the wrangle:

"Pa," that word spoken in a sweet mellow tone of remonstrance acted like magic upon my father and uncle.

"Pa, don't you think you and Jake have argered enough for this time?"

Pa and Uncle Jake would look at Ma, like mischievous children caught in some act of misdemeanor, flash a look of defiance at each other and retire good-naturedly into their respective homes.

Across the alley from us lived a highly respected white family. The masculine head of this family was or claimed to be an infidel. He often tried to draw Pa into a discussion of religion, but Pa wisely refused, remarking to Ma, that it was useless to discuss the affairs of God with a man who had deliberately made up his mind to go to hell.

In this family was a son, about three years my senior. He and I stood for the opinions of our fathers and many religious arguments we had, drawing upon our fathers for material to continue the discussions. I was no match for him in argument; he continually ran me up against a stone wall of infidelity. Once he asked me:

"Can God do everything?"

I answered loudly in the affirmative.

"Then," said he, "I ask him to turn your grindstone different directions at the same time."

I looked at the grindstone that I always found so difficult to turn one way or any way to sharpen Pa's sythe, and was completely stumped for an answer. The boy strutted triumphantly away.

When I told Pa about it he smiled sympathetically, and said:

"The next time he asks you a question like that just say, 'get thee behind me, satan.'" This answer to me was entirely unsatisfactory. I acknowledged myself beaten. Another time the boy confronted me with this argument:

"Has anyone now living ever seen Jesus Christ?"

"No," I answered.

"Then how do you know he exists," he flaunted.

"Did you ever see Julius Caeser, or Napoleon or Washington," I retorted.

"No," he was forced to admit.

"Well, how to you know they existed?" I asked.

"History tells us so," said he.

"And history tells us that Jesus Christ lived," I answered triumphantly.

So far the argument was a draw, but he caught his second wind and came back at me with this:

"Was Jesus Christ a white or a colored man?"

He caught me off my guard. I almost took the count. I got together slowly, sparred for wind and an opening, then feinted with:

"I don't know exactly, but I think he was betwix and between, kind a yellow like."

When Pa heard the argument he roared with laughter.

Pa was a good man. Every one said so. Ma thought he was not only a good man, but a great one.

Ma taught him to read the Bible. He could not read writing, and I never saw him read a newspaper; I think he would have disclaimed ability to do so. But he could read the Bible with ease and knew the scriptures better than many learned Theologians I have ever met. He would read only the text for his sermons, the chapter or chapters he would quote from memory, thus displaying a secret pride in his ability to read and a wonderful memory.

There was no joy among us children when Pa was to preach. It meant getting out of bed at sunrise and individual scrubbing and scouring in Ma's largest wash tub. During the week we children were left to bathe ourselves and comb our hair and we were never over zealous in the doing. Sunday was Ma's day to officiate and it meant we were to be scrubbed almost skinless and each and every individual kink of hair was to be untangled, so there was wailing and weeping and gnashing of teeth.

After we had been bathed, combed, brushed and dressed into a state of acute discomfort, we were commanded to sit upright and immovable in straight back chairs, until church time, under penalty of annihilation if we disobeyed. Then Ma superintended Pa's dressing. She saw that he put on a clean, white, stiff-bosomed shirt, home laundered, minus a gloss and only of superficial stiffness. Shirt bosom and collar stood the test very well in the winter, but wilted into a humid mass at the first direct rays of the summer sun. Pa would put on his black broad cloth suit, worn only when he preached and upon state occasions, bought with the ultimate purpose of serving as a burial shroud.

When Pa had dressed Ma would call him for final inspection; pull the knot of his black bow tie from behind his ear to its rightful position in front; button the front of his trousers, which Pa always forgot to do; reach beneath his vest and take up about eight inches of suspender strap, which operation took up just so much slack in the trouser legs, that lay in generous folds upon his shoetops, and raised the waist band somewheres near its proper place. She would then carefully brush his high silk hat, place it upon his head and start him off to church.

How proudly Ma would gaze after Pa as he walked away, with hands clasped behind his back, body slightly inclined forward, shoulders drooping from years of toil, yet, there was a stately dignity and majesty of bearing that impressed all who saw him.

"We'll be along directly!" Ma would call.

"Don't be late, Ma," Pa would answer back without turning. Such a thing as Ma being late on Pa's Sunday to preach was inconceivable.

Pa dominated the church of which he was one of the founders. He felt that he was appointed of God to shepard its flocks, and he maintained his guardianship with jealous care and unflaging zeal.

Ministers stood in awe of his potent influence over the congregation, and even the bishop, inadvertedly consulted his desire before appointing a new divine for Bethel church. Pa was mighty in his wrath and condemnation of any wrong done his church or congregation, but gentle as a woman when called upon to minister to the sick, the distressed or the dying.

Pa had another claim to distinction, he was a Civil War veteran. Yellow with age and framed upon the parlor wall was his honorable discharge from service, after serving more than two years with one of the colored regiments recruited from Massachusetts.

If Ma was proud of Pa as a preacher, he was my ideal hero when he donned his faded blue army suit; put on the flat crowned cap, with the crossed sabres and the letters U. S. in front, shouldered the old muzzle loading musket and marched proudly down the street, while the fife and drum band payed the rollicking tune, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," or the inspiring strains of "John Brown's Body Lies Mouldering in the Grave."

Pa was wounded at the battle of Fort Wagner. He and a comrade were carrying a heavy timber to be used in strengthening a trench, when a shell burst near them, killing the comrade and injuring Pa internally. It was this wound that eventually caused his death.

When Pa was stricken upon his death bed, Uncle Jake scarcely left his side for rest or food. For hours he would sit there holding Pa's hands the while Pa writhed and groaned with excruiating pain.

"Jake!"

"Yes, Willis!"

"I'll soon know the answer to all our arguments. The Master will tell me all, and I'll sit at His feet and listen—and—and I'll ask him—not to forget—you—Jake."

"And Willis, save me a place by your side, you—you won't have long to wait."

"Jake!"

"Yes, Willis!"

"Im so glad I'm ready to go, if I had neglected preparation until now, I would be lost; the pain is too great, I—could not—pray."

And Uncle Jake sobbed in tearless assent.

Then the kind-hearted neighbors told us with hushed voices that Pa was dying. Tenderly they lead us, one by one, to his bedside; there he kissed us affectionately and laid his cold hands upon our bowed heads while he asked God in His mercy to care for us.

Tearful, bewildered and appalled at the terrible calamity about to befall us; trembling and frightened at the near presence of the grim reaper, death, we passed into another room. Soon the heart-breaking sobs of mother told us that Pa had passed from time into eternity.

The day of the funeral was bitter cold. The small children were not permitted to attend. I was allowed to go to the church, which was only a short distance from our home. Snow had fallen the night before and the frost flakes sparkled in the brilliant sunlight like myriads of priceless jewels. I remember saying to my mother:

"God has forgotten that Pa is dead else He would not let the sun shine so brightly."

"God never forgets, my son," softly answered my mother; that we should rejoice at the out-going and weep at the in-coming."

The little church was crowded. Hundreds could not gain admission. I wondered if Pa could hear the many beautiful things the minister said about him or know how well the people loved him and how much they mourned his departure.

Wrapped in the folds of his country's flag, for which he had courageously fought and as bravely died, they laid him to rest in Mt. Hope cemetery. While my mother cried softly, the cold clods fell with sickening thud upon the coffin. Mournfully the buglar sounded "Taps," then the veterans fired a last volley over the grave of their fallen comrade.

Whenever I visit home; those who knew my father are sure to note my striking resemblance to him. They invariably remark:

"If you are only as good a man as your father."

I have earnestly tried to emulate his virtues, but up to the present I have fallen far short of the mark and only succeeded in acquiring a decided droop to my shoulders and a tendency to walk with my body slightly inclined.

SALEM TUTT WHITNEY.

TRESSIE LEGG AND McGINTY ARTIC BELL.

Singing, dancing and talking. Closing a big show. Will be seen with Tolliver's Circus and Musical Extravaganza, season 1916. A merry Christmas to all friends in and out.

S. H. DUDLEY IS WELL.

The Little Comedian Playing to Capacity Houses On the Pantages Circuit.

A few weeks ago news came from Seattle that S. H. Dudley, the actor-manager, had lost his voice, in fact Dudley himself had given up and asked the Pantages Circuit to release him of his contract which at that consisted of ten more weeks, but Pantages refused to release the little comedian and forced him to appear at each performance, claiming that he had advertised Dudley and the people come to see Dudley and, therefore, Dudley must appear if he was not in bed. So Dudley appeared and asked the audience to excuse his act as he was not able to appear and got paid for that. About ten words was what Dudley drew his salary for and now the little comedian is playing to capacity houses on the circuit and winning new fame. Manager Pantages has already offered him a new contract for next season, but we hope to see S. H. Dudley's name heading a big colored company of players, as in the days of yore, as we need a company of that kind to play the cities. And to get it we must have Bert Williams or S. H. Dudley as a drawing card. Not that there are no other comedians that could take a leading comedy role, but these are the only two that could get the proper bookings, and are today our recognized box office attractions. What the public want today is a company headed by one of these stars and surrounded with plenty of young talent, and not to hide the youngsters away, but put him out to the front and push him or her and give the best show we have ever had. This is up to Dudley as Williams has a fine contract with the Follys and Dudley has always been noted for making young performers. He brought out more than all of our other shows combined. We will not call any names, just stop and think it over. We hope to see a Dudley aggregation next season. I being a close observer of the colored theatricals, believe I voice the sentiment of all lovers of race advancement.

Yours truly,

A BOOSTER AND NOT A KNOCKER.

SHERMAN H. DUDLEY.

GIBSON'S NEW STANDARD THEATER, PHILADELPHIA.

(By J. H. Gray.)

Merry Christmas! Laugh-provoking comedy, tuneful music, a sprightly and unusually attractive chorus and a lavish scene serve to make the one-act musical revue, "Exploits in Africa," offered by Billy King & Co., at Gibson's New Standard theater this week, a show that is thoroughly enjoyable and entertaining. The audiences all week showed their apreciation of the efforts displayed by the principals by giving numerous encores. Others on the bill were Towels and Towels, Schir's Circus, Johnson and Young, Sims and Williams.

The Passing of the Old-Time Minstrel.

There are not many successful delineators of the old-time Negro minstrel on the stage, and this is doubtless due to the fact that the training school for such character actors—the minstrel show—has gradually been passing out of existence. We can recall Hawley's Black Fifty, Callender's George Minstrels, Richards and Pringle's Minstrels, and later Billy Kersand's vividly in our mind, in which were displayed some splendid examples of the old-time Negro. A splendid example living is Sam Lucas, who is now ill in a New York hospital; Bob Kelley, the Bohee brothers, and a number of others that we can't think of. Those good old "daddies" are relics of antebellum days and, like the soldier of the civil war, the typical Negro servitor is disappearing. His place is taken by a new kind of Negro man, an attendant upon public schools and colleges, with new ideals and with a power to attain some of them. We welcome the new type, but we have a sentimental interest in the old when we hear Harry Burleigh's folklore songs, and we rather regret the disappearance from the scenes of life of the picturesque character whose lovable nature and whose simplicity the veteran minstrel knows so well how to delineate. Let's pray for his recovery.

MACON (GA.) SHOW NOTES.

(By L. B. Mound, Pianist.)

A jolly Christmas greeting in photoplays and vaudeville at the Douglass this week.

Elmore and Davis open the bill. After a few breezy lines Miss Irene Elmore entertains with her favorite number, "Alabama Jubilee." She puts this over the footlights in such a catchy way that she receives encore after encore. Mr. Davis is singing "Aunt Dinah's Child." They close with a pretty little number, "It's All Your Fault." Elmore and Davis are good entertainers and have a good, clean act.

Tolliver and Chappelle are doing a high-class singing, talking and dancing act this week. Miss Chappelle is singing Feist's latest number, "My Venetian Rose." She takes the audience by storm with this beautiful ballad. Then they do a double version of "I Want to Linger." Mr. Tolliver is featuring "Chinese Blues" in Chinese costume.

Their closing number, "To Have, to Hold, to Love," is splendid. They send regards to the Smith-Bright Players, also the Smart Set. They extend many thanks to Mr. Douglass for the kind treatment they have received during their engagement here.

The Goodlets, instrumentalists, are playing this house. They are playing all kinds of instruments, each one with success.

Allen and Morton, billed as "Two Fools and a Fiddle," are good.

Miss Elenear Wilson is on next week's bill.

FREEMAN IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Indianapolis Freeman is on sale at the New York Cafe, 333 Beals avenue. Charles Stewart, agent. After ordering your breakfast, look over the Freeman.

Read The Freeman for all news all of the time.

LUELLA WELLS.

Of the team of Wells and Wells, the first and only lady of her race to perform on high trapeze. For the past nine months they have been with Tolliver's big show, doing two acts, one on the stage under cork and the other working from the top of tent, closing this act with a headspin and a forty-foot flying breakaway, which has been one of the feature acts and a sensation on the show. They are booked for Tolliver's Negro Circus, season 1916.

ANITA RAMSEY.

Late of Ramsey & Brown, the well-known child impersonator, will be seen in a new act in Alexander Tolliver's Circus and Musical Extravaganza, season of 1916. A merry Christmas to all friends.

H. B. HOWARD

Better Known as Coggie

Just closed a successful season with Alexander Tolliver's Big Show, as Musical Director. Will be seen with Tolliver's Circus and Musical Extravaganza. Season 1916

A Merry Xmas to All Friends

Magnolia Brown!

Singing and Dancing Comediene

Just closed a successful season with Tolliver's Big Show Will be seen on Tolliver's Circus and Musical Extravaganza Season 1916

A Merry Christmas to All Friends.

Luella Albert

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Trapeze Artists

Original, Unique, Sensational; a Novelty of Comedy and Skill

A Merry Christmas to All Friends

RAINEY & RAINEY

Assassinators of the Blues. Just closing a successful season with Tolliver's Big Show. Booked with Tolliver's Circus and Musical Extravaganza Season 1916. A Merry Christmas to all Friends

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ANNUAL STAGE REVIEW

The Past Half Century Era—The New Participial in Motion Pictures Performances—Forecast of the Future

(By Sylvester Russell.)

The Greeting.

All hail the new Half-Century year,
The Christmas tide we love so dear,
The New Year bells to bring us cheer,
The Holliday Freeman of historic fame
With its Exposition, is here.

Once in the dear days half beyond recall,
When there was a harvest and a field for all,

And when a feeling of regard for one another's talents was realized and invested into the hearts of the people and the burden of sin and enmity they now carry was minus, performers were happy in the tide of the toilers and stage life was a joy and a wonderful possibility. If this is an historic anniversary and one of traditional worth, I must briefly relate that Robert Cole's memory as first and foremost in musical comedy will live.

But with his name, clustered with the first, is Billy Johnson, his first partner, Jesse A. Shipp, Bob A. Kelley and Tom Brown. They were followed by Bert A. Williams and George Walker, the funniest and later the most noted team, who with Aida Overton Walker, won world wide fame.

Bob Cole.

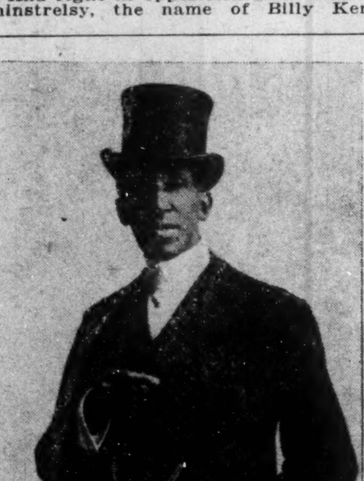
Ernest Hogan, who was the first and only successful big lone star, is also sweet memory. Three things Mr. Hogan told remains memorial. He said with pride that I once criticized him for two years, but he appreciated its value. He would also give a reminder that he was sure I idolized the work of Robert Cole and asserted that Black Patti was a great woman and a christian. Bob Cole's second partner was J. Rosemand Johnson when the team name blossomed again. Sissieretta Jones, known as Black Patti, and truly the greatest and best educated colored singer who ever lived, will also be chanted in dearest memory.

There has been no great notation of any new stars having taken the old one's places except that Salem Tutt Whitney holds the first record in the waning days of musical comedy magnitude and J. Leubrie Hill spasmodically loomed up in the class as often as his health would permit. S. H. Dudley succumbed to vaudeville. Billy King, distinguished by being a great comedian and one act play producer,

Black Patti.

took first rank as a record breaker of the new era. The latest acquisition to the higher ranks was when Flournoy Miller and Aubrey Lyles with Abbie Mitchell and Fanny Wise in the cast made their stellar debut as comedy sical stars at the Lafayette theatre in New York, last October. Prior to the advent of musical comedy, about 1888, Sam Lucas, the veteran actor, minstrel and song writer, and the original colored Uncle Tom, had the world before him.

And right in opposition as a rival in minstrelsy, the name of Billy Ker-



Sam Lucas.

sands, the big mouth comedian, became a household word up to his final exit, last September.

The four great figures which I have submitted pictorally, two of whom are dead, Cole and Kersands, and the other two living at this writing, were ideals of their day and individuals whose work and personalities I most highly esteemed. Perhaps 'tis best that bygones be gone and let what has been seen that swayed our minds, touched our hearts, chilled our natures or cooled our temperaments and thrilled our very being with paroxysm, be numbered with the things of the past that made managers great, made artists that made the public bow and worship the very ground which the histronic saints have trod whose human weaknesses for the most created violent tempers and made managers were inconsiderate and void of patience, fall. Those who won and lost were marked in two departments. The wisest theatrical managers stuck to comedy, the next to vaudeville, and the weaker failed. Others who had believed in the discovery of motion, invented by Thomas A. Edison, prospered by new ventures in the management of motion picture houses and found a good business and a profitable idle job in catering to audiences which consist mostly of meek and loathsome idlers. But the time has come and with the change from all those endearing years

Billy Kersands.

when fame had rent the air with nameless wonders, we are led into a new era which marks the turning of the tide in modern performances.

Advent of Colored Motion Pictures.

The latest development among moving picture purveyors is that the idea has been positively conceived that pictures with genuine colored people are most available and attractive both in point of humor, consanguineous impulse to art and muscular form of stature. This assertion is reiterated in the substance of an article which appeared in the Exhibitors' Film Exchange, last October, in which one extract read as follows: "The latest radical departure in the motion picture business is a Chicago company organized for the production of motion pictures enacted entirely by colored people. The venture will undoubtedly attract wide notice and its progress will be watched with interest." I later understood that company had already been organized and that its officers consist of both white and colored business men in which the colored men are engaged in photography and the white men will be the backers and business managers. The character of the plays, according to the president, whom I later interviewed, will be of the simple life, altruistic in value and sublimity. In fact these are two new movements, the firm spoken of incognito, and the Old Glory Film Company, I think, whom have signed Billy King at an enormous salary and I was amazed when I saw the first run of the King picture by invitation from Mr. King and Kendall Evans, manager of the firm, in the private studio at Sheridan Roads. "The Hired Husband" was the name of the play. When the "movie" commenced an absorbing spot revealed Billy King and we were aptly amazed at the proportions and clear development when the picture was shown at the Grand theater, in Chicago, and in the meantime it is significant to relate that no colored pictures shown in the past can compare in any way with the King introductory, which virtually carried the day.

The Vaudeville Situation.

The new era of one-act productions has come into play as a strong acquisition to vaudeville. Billy King now first and foremost in this particular among colored players, had prepared for the emergency by careful study and practice, and when he came to the Grand theatre in Chicago, where he appeared before the most refined people and met the gaze of the one racial critic whose truth and knowledge of Thespian art indorsed his work and brought him fame, managers and the public must know that he waxed in wondrous revelations which made all other playmakers of the period his followers, and he will henceforth to a fixed star as a comedian and noted as a producer. And here I must explain the "legitimate standard" of producing these plays as I had to do in the earlier days of musical comedy in New York eighteen years ago. These one-act plays must have a story. Musical comedies must have good opening choruses and situations leading up to the star. Actors have been heaten-like in their knowledge of understanding of formulation of different kinds of plays. There must be no talking to the audience direct except soliloquy, or running up and down the theatre isles and in conclusion, there must be a climax or strong ensemble to close the show, which had or should run one hour. Melo-dramas sometimes have one or two solos, and murders should be illusionary by shooting heard from the wings, and tragic dramas should not have too much shooting and killing and no songs at all. Tights should not be worn at all except in farce comedy, burlesque, and comedians should not play imitations of animals such as dogs and monkeys in character and dialect except in burlesque. It is useless to recommend vaudeville performers to study. They won't do it. They get one good act and repeat it forever, a thing that must soon play out. There must soon be some new playwrights and sketch writers in the field fresh from southern colleges they could make money on the side writing acts while employed at other domestic work and they should not be afraid to submit their material to actors. There has been grevious complaint of actors stealing one another's material. Such an act is a cowardly crime and such actors should be immediately turned down by managers, especially when parts of another actor's sketch is stolen. Courtesy, cleanliness and good moral behavior go a long way toward an actor's success, especially with booking agents, if the actors are truthful and reliable. There will always be openings on the white big time circuits for the certain qualified colored performers of ability.

Lack of Appreciation for the Classics.

I would give one hundred dollars if the young rising generation could see art as I saw it and heard it explained twenty-five years ago. Those were the balmy days when real art was appreciated and not interrupted by the flavor of caricature. Today Shakespeare is seldom presented, and if he were, there would be few who could understand his literature and its interpretation in tragedy after seeing it presented, because in present day education we have so many studies that children give special attention or permanent commital to none, so in consequence we have few readers and less scholars. While it was not a wonder, it was wonderful that Black Patti's great art as a singer held vaudeville patrons spellbound, but she did. She is a woman of great renown and distinction, so her services flattered the people and lifted them up to a higher artistic level. Dross and foolishness cannot always take the place of the moral side of humanity. Abbie Mitchell, although a little whimsical like a great many white actresses, is a great artist vocally and dramatically, no matter how much she has been persecuted and slandered by ignorant knaves of managers, men whose mental productive source is beclouded because they are untrained and do not know. What managers should do in the future is to uphold the classics and insist on one or two features being presented on every bill.

I am treating with the managers of America and not the colored ones in particular, because these are the days when the public is bereft of truthful critics. Sincerity and pictures of innocence are badly trodden under foot and the good moral effect is badly offered by pictures of eccentric humor, suggestive dialogues with balling the jack impolitness, blood and thunder or musical comedy badly regulated or tabloids of opera spoilt by a few beastly set of players and managers with a poor leader who is unable to control his musicians. I once spoke to a manager of a little vaudeville theatre on State street in Chicago, about music and hats piled up on top of the piano which looked bad and prevented people from seeing the feet of the dancers. I also spoke to the leader of an orchestra about patrons complaining of the music playing too loud, so loud that they could not hear the singers nor understand the worded story of the songs. But it is useless to explain to the public that some managers and leaders are permanently deluded. The top of an orchestra piano should be half open to enable the performers to hear the music on the stage, and then the pianist would be able to play softer tones for the singers. But no, art is a sinner saved by grace but any capable critic who advocates for the sake of art insults all the sinners who have not been converted. Few people in the show business realize that when a man becomes famous as a judge or critic that he must be capable in order to hold the position, and his knowledge is accepted by many thousands of people better educated and better versed in music and art than any of the performers they read about, or the critics either. They discuss what they see in retired seclusion and ignore the public half tutored, conceited non-oases who they read of as hostile to the most capable representative of the press, knowing the writer was truthful in his reports and would not cater to their deception and vanity at any price. These are the classes of managers who call a real critic a knocker. But instead, they later see that his instructive council has boosted their game and helped them and they with their selfishness and greed have helped nobody.

An Overture to Musicians.

One thing is to be a musician, another thing is to be an artist and with these two things accomplished the task is worth while, otherwise it is not. The first part of the battle is to learn to read quick and perfectly at sight. The next battle is to learn to tune and finger perfectly, and the third great instinct, that of being an artist, the art of playing loud and soft and a careful regard for time. When these things are all under control then a man can be termed a musician. The next essential to success is the cultivation of one's own temperament both in playing and in business agreements appertaining to salary. The fellow who is a good artist but independent and loses his temper reduces himself to a weak wage earner and if he is a hard drinker the battle is lost. This means that every musician must judge his possibilities, the limit of things and the winning points that will aid him to future success, artistically and financially as a player or teacher. The practice of harmony, study in writing of music transposing and arranging, are the great things which aid a musician and the training of the ear to accuracy of pitch, to keep on the key and be in time, is necessary in acquiring perfection. Live alone and love your instrument. Another thing is to attend the most classical high priced symphony performances and study after the masters of technique, harmony, time and exactitude of precision and method, the everlasting treasury of intellect in administering art. Now, if any musical reader is in any way short on the measures herein expressed they have no place in the supremacy of musical theocracy.

The Price of Esteem and Bogus Flattery.

Actors have ever been at error in estimation of what they can do. The actor who blows about himself is generally disappointed when he hears the opinions that others pass upon his work. Modesty is always the best plan for an actor to pursue. Bogus flattery always injures an actor, singer, writer or a manager. The colored race, unfortunately, has outspoken conceit and especially many of the show people who have not had the advantages of fundamental training in instincts, go altogether wrong in their version of their own importance. Half tutored writers are equally as bad or even worse for when they flatter people who are not up to flattery, they only injure them. Not many months ago a New York correspondent wrote that a certain young man in that city is the greatest critic of his race at a time when he had just retired from newspaper service without even public notice. These are the things I regard as an injury to young aspirants. It is the same with managers who want to be called great. They either want to coach the press representatives or control the newspapers with their false disillusions or they are hostile to the newspaper obligations of trade, while the more intelligent people are looking upon them with disapproval and time frowns upon them with displeasure. Again I read that a certain young colored manager in New York was a Napoleon or something like that and later the deduction brought him humiliation. If undue flattery could only be eliminated by correspondents, slight praise would do a world of good to young beginners with a lack of experience. Their thirst for fame and publicity is perfectly natural but calling them great is an awful blow when failures, misgivings and general criticism stares them in the face.

It is then that the reflection of having been overated by some thoughtless correspondent brings regret. Paul Lawrence Dunbar was not made by flattery, he was a real poet. I was once called the second Dunbar; I repeat this for a reason. Instead of being called a Dunbar, writers should have said "Sylvester Russell is a critic who never told a lie and like George Washington, those criticized, and their beknighted followers, hate him while the great big public loves him." When you are in public life you get what you least expect, no matter what you think about it, and if you don't like what you get, why keep out of public life altogether. The late illustrious Dr. Booker T. Washington was the greatest manual and industrial educator the world ever knew, and not one newspaper admitted the word "greatest" for fear of doubt that had never been cited or color with fact as prestige. I would rather get criticised than praised any old time, because if the criticism is any good I value the inspiration. I will praise anybody whose work is of merit, whether I like them or not, and that is more than most colored writers will do. I will also criticise anybody if necessary without fear or favor. It is best that this were so. I am handing this bouquet only to those who think they do but do not know.

Formulated Suggestions for Organization.

It is almost useless to speak of actor organization. They have a scattering field. The Colored Vaudeville Benevolent Association, known in short as the C. V. B. A., should not be let run down. Actors have come to believe what I said long ago, that a fee system membership is not available or even substantial. What we need is a fund for actual sick and burial purposes only. There is but one system which can be successfully adopted which I herein submit in a nutshell, and let it be acted upon in New York at once. Elect a new board of officers, five in number, viz: president, secretary, treasurer (a local business man), steward and deputy. The secretary and steward should both be local. One man could occupy both positions. Let the New York headquarters support itself as a club, divide the profits among the officers for pay, and put an equal share in the fund. Let the rule be that no money can be drawn from the treasury (the fund) except in case of bedridden sickness or death. Let $75 be allowed for a burial or $100 if body can be sent home at such a figure. Let $10 be allowed in cases of mentioned sickness according to emergency from certificate to be signed by a doctor and reliable actors, if out of town. Let local deputies, to be appointed, one in different cities, by a vote of actors, be accepted as members of the official board with power to act in case of sickness or death. We have at present, Russell in Chicago, Lew Henry in Washington, etc. Any actor, song writer or musician should be accepted as a member. The same button should be used if possible, and arrangements made to that effect. The fee to become a member should only be one dollar and that should go as pay for the button. The method of raising money for the fund should be four rally days in the year, viz: January 1, April 1, July 1, October 1. On these days it should be the duty of every actor in the country to send in one dollar more or less by money order with name signed, to the C. V. B. A., New York city, and everything should be published in The Freeman. All actresses should be accepted as the C. V. B. A. ladies' auxiliary, allowed to raise funds for the fund and meet where they please, but not more frequent than the men's association. I would do all I can to aid this new movement as publicity man. Let there be an honest board of officers elected and a combined effort to complete the organization.

When in Pueblo, Colo., you can purchase the Freeman from John O. Blagburn, 107 West First street.

STAGE REIVEW OF YEAR,—SUGGESTIVE THEATRICALS ON THE DECLINE—ESTIMATION OF EUGENE ELMORE.

(BY SCRIP.)

No year during this decade has been so rich in results for the colored theatrical world as the year 1915. Last year we felt very pessimistic regarding the future of the Negro performer; this year we are on the verge of rosy optimism.

First of all, suggestive theatricals are on a decline, due to the noteworthy stand made by Eugene Elmore, erstwhile manager of the Lincoln Theater, New York City, in regard to this terrible evil. Mr. Elmore, during his brief regime at this new house, made it impossible for a performer to present any salacious offering, and thereby enabled the better element in Harlem to witness clean performances. The novelty proved so popular that the proprietors of the other New York houses changed heart and underwent what has gone down into theatrical history as the Billy King incident.

Of Mr. Elmore we have to say he is the most conscientious man that has ever attempted to give our people a place of amusement. His loss is to be deeply regretted; his passing is a crime that time will never remove. We have colored managers who regard their audiences as either children or fools, but in Elmore we have a white man who will sacrifice even his personal gains to see the race thrive and the negro performer bettered. The Lincoln cannot prosper without him. The theatrical public needs this first champion of a clean stage among our managers.

Aside from Mr. Elmore's championship the decline of suggestive theatricals is due to the change in theatrical conscience. Both managers and performers are awakening to the fact that the public has grown weary of filth and slime, and craves something a little better.

Second, the past year has been a golden year for the road show. Four companies have come forth with musical comedies, based on Negro life. Of these we can safely say the Smart Set Company's "George Washington Bullion Abroad" leads. S. Tutt Whitney has produced a musical comedy of higher literary merit than any based on Negro life for at least a generation. His lyrics have poetic merit and achievement that seldom belongs to a librettist. Mr. Whitney is also a great comedian, who has had the misfortune to fall into the school of an earlier comedian. But best of all his is the standard bearer of art during an age when art lies prostrate on the Negro stage.

In vaudeville no new act of distinction has come forth. The Musical Byrons top the list of all those who have come up to New York this year. For novelty, technique and romantic coloring, they are still supreme. Vaudeville lacks the variety that it should have; it is usually the monotonous song and dance combinations with jokes shared among each other on the communistic plan, and dripping with the snows of many centuries.

The Grand Theatre, Chicago, leads for presentation of distinctive vaudeville. The Grand offered this year colored acts of distinctivement than any other house in the country, although others have produced more colored acts in a month than the Grand has in a year.

The Dudley circuit has gradually absorbed all the others. Morganstein, the manager of the Lafayette Theatre, although head of a cheap white looking agency, draws his colored talent from the Dudley contingency. Kline, the Chicago manager, is closely allied with Mr. Dudley, thus enabling the retired star to become a theatrical dictator. Unfortunately the Dudley circuit has no rules, and is, therefore, of little influence in regard to the art of the performer.

No theatrical leader died during 1915. The Millers are young, virile and amprominence, especially Irwin Miller, who is head of the "Broadway Rastus" company. The old leaders during 1915 showed an unwonted lethargy, but old blood is never the best blood for art. The Millers are young, virle and ambitious, and have some talent that must be respected.

Let the Negro performer go on improving himself every day, protecting his birthright and keeping himself free of the theatrical devils that haunt him everywhere. He is on trial and it is up to him to succeed.

LEW W. HENRY URGES CO-OPERATION.

For Theatre Building—Suggestions For Improving The Performer's Chances—Organize Is The Word.

The time has come when the colored managers, agents and acts should organize. Now, what I mean by that is that we should organize and have companies all over the country and build houses for our people or any other nation that chooses to patronize us and show the whites that we have a business and that we do not depend on them for our livelihood. If I may offer a suggestion, why not the colored actors organize a Building and Loan Association. They will find that there are a few colored men of money who will join in and help them build theaters all over the country. This will give the colored talent a chance to show the people what they can do and will help to wipe out all the bad timber that there is in the business. If the colored people don't wake up soon, the whites will see this opportunity and get the houses and the patrons before you awake. Another thing is that it will be a great help to all good acts and writers of plays, producers, song writers and managers, it will make the houses pay more to the actors, as the manager will have a house large enough to play all good acts, and then it will enable the agent to give the acts work enough to realize what they are doing and know that he is going to make money enough by playing the circuit to enable them to have a new act to offer on their next trip over the time, that is if they can not write an act themselves, they can afford to pay someoneto write one for them. As it is today, the most of our colored acts do not think of buying a newspaper or week paper or reading a book to get new jokes, they depend too much on what their brother proformer does on the bill with them so they can steal it and go to the next stand ahead of them and use their jokes. By having a circuit, all of this could be easily abolished, as when an act opens, we will say in New York, the manager gives a report on what kind of act he does and that will be his or her act and anyone who steals it, will be put off the time, therefore the audience will not get the same jokes and same songs each week and it will help the actor as well as the manager because if you can go see something new every week, you won't mind spending one night a week in the theater, but to see the same thing done by different acts, you soon tire of going to the theater unless it is to see pictures.

I hope that the managers and actors will look into this as I do and all take instructions from it and put in something each week. Let us select a manager in one of our large cities to help us and all take a hand in this. Get together and don't let friendship interfere with business, as we all have friends who are not worthy of recognition in this affair. Let it be business and don't hold any malice against anyone, only a business basis. If you are not qualified for the stage or if your friend can see that you have not got the qualifications let him tell you and you show him his weak points. Help each other, but do not bring a man who is a coal heaver and just because he is your friend think he can make good. Every man at his own calling, if you see where he is worthy of being an actor, show him what to do then after you have qualified him, give him a chance at the opening house, the same as yo ustarted, and if he passes the Board of Dictators, they will give him some time.

LEW W. HENRY.
Washington, D. C.

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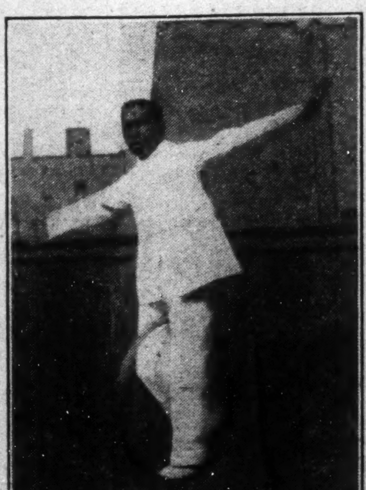

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Henry Butler, of Colored Y. Y. C. A., Wins 2d Place

In a Five Mile Running Race—Paul Koehring, Given a Handicap, Comes in First.

Carl Dickerson, of Colored Y. M. C. A. Leads in Five Mile Walking Race

The above picture shows Paul Koehring White, of the Indianapolis Technical High School, and Henry Butler, colored, of the Y. M. C. A., doing practically a neck and neck five miles running stunt about the Mounment Place, at the athletic meet there November 24th. The white lad led at the finish by something better than a minute. This was due to the fact that Butler had to give Koehring a handicap of three minutes.

Carl Dickerson, colored, of the Y. M. C. A., was first in the five miles walk, beating a bunch of other fellows.

The Running Race.

The running race was the closest ever stagged in this city, due to the handicapping system J. S. Graf, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., had perfected. Butler finished but one minute twenty seconds behind Koehring, while Hardin was but fifty seconds behind him. Herbert was one second back of the third place man, and Powell of Franklin was one second behind Herbert.

Koehring, Technical High School, time 28:10; Butler, colored Y. M. C. A., time 29:30; Hardin, colored Y. M. C. A., time 30:20; Herbert, Y. M. C. A., time 30:21; Powell, Franklin, time 30:22; May, Bloomington, Ind., time 30:12; Clements, Y. M. C. A., time 30:17; Archer, Deaf Institute, time 33.25.

The Walking Race.

A one-minute handicap wrecked the chances for Coleman Clements of the Y. M. C. A. He finished seventh after running in great form the entire distance and made a nice spurt across the tape. Koehring, winner of both big prizes, was in good condition at the end of the fifth mile, running his last quarter as if it were his first. The boys all finished in good physical condition.

Dickerson, colored Y. M. C. A., time 46:06; Schnitznis, Bloomington, time 46:07; Heron, Deaf Institute, time 46:08; Hudson, Y. M. C. A., time 46:20; Del Morse, Y. M. C. A., time 46:45; Ed Habbe, Y. M. C. A,, time 47:07; L. Bruner, Y. M. C. A:, time 47:10; Roell, Y. M. C. A,, time 48:25.

THE NEGRO RACE ABREAST OF THE TIMES IN THE SPORT LINE—JACK JOHNSON THE BEST REPRESENTATIVE MADE THE VERIEST GOAL OF PUGILISTIC AMBITION—A. B. C'S BASEBALL TEAM AND RUBE FOSTER'S AGGREGATION CAME IN NECK AND NECK WITH THE PROGRESSIVE THINGS OF THE HALF CENTURY—A REVIEW OF SPORT ACTIVITIES.

(By Billy Lewis, Indianapolis.)

The fifty years' end of activity in our own right finds us all right in the sport lines. Really in this particular it is sometimes thought that we are ahead of time. At any rate, if there's consolation or satisfaction to be gotten out of the fact that we are toeing the mark with the best about us, we have those things—consolation and satisfaction in abundance.

Pugilism, while not the leading sport, is given the most attention in a way. This is because of the often repeated thing of personal strife. The best fighting machine by way of man is more popular than the individual with the biggest bank account. The human race is obsessed that way and has been since it began. They sang, "David slew his tens of thousands" because he put it over Goliath with his slingshot. This, of course, was not a hand-to-hand mix-up, but it was a test of courage. All through the ages are sung songs of the prowess of the individuals who deliberately went forward to pit their courage and strength. There is a sort of sublimity in marching with head erect to probable punishment, perchance to death. The duel, as best understood is the prettiest of personal encounters—the very poetry of the meet. Every step of the process from the exchange of cards to the spiriting away of victor and vanguished at the end is a series of manhood as a fine art.

Pugilism, the joust, the tournament, are all of the same order. Just as much blood letting in the one as the others. In the days that were the fairest daughter of the land with her own hands, pink and white, decorated the victorious son of Mars shivered the opponent's lance, or successfully wielded the battle-ax. Pugilism gets no such pink tea consideration. Not much chance of enhancing the alue of a tale of romance by incorporating a recital of pile driving fists, beefy faces and broken noses. It is a democratic encounter, and which will never die out until living things repudiate the law of their creation. It is the Roman of the business.

Pugilism by our people have made the ranks, and has kept the pace. And right here is chance for sociological speculation. One would think that the years of slavery would have so cowed the spirit that the Negro would have been struck with terror in facing a white man. And with some races of colored peoples this is true. Our race in this respect was as those toys of long ago—jumping jacks—the lid was on that was all.

The somewhat brutal aspect of pugilism, yet scarcely less than that of the encounters of olden times when Kings and Princes persided at tournaments, has not made for the best reputation. Some of us have thought that our pugilistic eminence was not to our good. Some of us have contended that the brute side of us was being developed rather than the human, and on which greater civilization depends. On the whole we have looked with a sort of calm on the progression in sport lines. But in spite of this calm there was a general sense of enjoyment when Jack Johnson, after passing through the jungle period of our freed existence, was seen merging to the fore with the word excelsior emblazoned on his banner. The forefront in any old capacity is not without value. Dr. Washington said: "Be the best bootblack if you are that."

Johnson's victory was epochal in the history of sport among us. True enough, we had it in every form. But it was like desultory firing as composed to a regular engagement. Respectability and importance attached when he put Reno on the map. It actually meant something to the total race. It was an elixir which up until that time had never been quaffed; it added undoubtedly to our social respectability even if it did not win us more love; it made for the kind of respect that's good for a people as a nation. He was a birth of the nation in a large way. Germany may not be any more loved than formerly, but it is respected and admired.

Peter Jackson was a foreigner, an Australian. We can not count him as one of our own. We did not develop him. But to all intents and purposes he was one of our own. He was refused permission to meet the best white men, the then champion, at least, because he was classed as one of our own. It was best after all that this was so. In those days of victory by a colored man would not have meant what it meant when Johnson met Jeffries. Sullivan, Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Jeffries. Burns were of the newer line of men. They trained and fought under better auspices. The public had grown less straight laced; a new era of pugilism dawned, and which was recognized generally and observed. Johnson headed this formidable list until time, together with youth, vigor and superior generalship also cut him down. The crown passed to Jess Willard, who promises to wear it for some time.

To the front came Sam McVey, Sam Langford and Joe Jeanette, who shined to some extent by light borrowed of Johnson. This pugilistic quartet represented the extreme ascent in pugilism. While Langford, Jeanette and McVey climbed upwards in popularity owing to Johnson, they nevertheless were the goods—first-class heavyweights in fee simple, and at the head of their division. The coming of Willard, of course, has put dimmers on the triumvirate. They were all erstwhile heavyweight contenders until the eclipse at Havana, Cuba. However, the sport attainment along the line for the half century is sure and secure. The glory of the world was won, and in the court sat stalwarts scarcely less in formidability than the then great "I am." Harry Wills, of New Orleans, who recently beat Sam Langford in New York is the latest addition to the Negro heavyweight class. Much can not be predicted for him in spite of his fine showing because it is little likely white men will not meet him.

* * *

Little George Dixon, the first little master, long, long ago came and made first place in the lightweight division. He was the poetry of the fighting business just as Johnson was considered the dreadnought. All writers refer to him in the utmost tender way, regretting that such a man had to go the way of all on earth. White men loved him. He associated with them; he fought them; he beat them, and yet they loved him. We get his history from their lips, from their pens—the idol of pugilism, and for whom men—white men never tired doing something until the bosom of the earth claimed him for its own.

* * *

Then that other little master—that modern master—whom many of us saw, and of whom white men say such excellent things—Joe Gans. For consideration of Negroes these men, Dixen and Gans, reached the high-water mark. When spoken of, color and race were forgotten. When fighting it was the same way. The ringside frequenters saw the contests as men when they fought; nor has one syllable of unfairness been uttered regarding the decisions in any of their fights. In these cases we reach that perfection of civil consideration to which so many of us are now striving. They lived and died in the beautiful knowledge that their creation was not a thing of subserviency uncustomary to other men.

* * *

Baseball is the great game of the republic. It has grown in respectability and interest until it attracts the attention of the best of the land. The best writers are not ashamed to watch and write of it. Heads of communities, of states ,of the nation find it a most pleasuresome pastime and worthy of their presence. It most nearly approaches, in these days, the tournaments of old in general interest and enthusiasm. It bids fair to stay because nothing of the brutal is a part of it. In fact there is a tinge of the romantic when the great crowds of beautifully dressed women and fine appearing men by the thousand are spread around those beautiful—the splendid stadiums of the classical aspects. Then the band, on opening days, and distinguished dignitaries on hand to toss the first ball making for a most imposing spectacular, which like the wine that cheers, but does not inebriate—there's nothing brutalizing.

Our people have not been different to the white people in this respect. The great game of baseball has come up with us until we dare to think of pay, a living wage. Many of our young men are making good salaries out of baseball. Young men who find themselves with the necessary ability and training are making from $40 to $150 per month, much more than the average wages of these who "really work."

This development has been within the last few years. I do not wish to charge up everything to Jack Johnson's achievement, but just the same, it seems that even baseball among us and other sports matured rapidly after the battle of Reno.

* * *

Indianapolis has a great A. B. C.'s baseball team. A few years ago the men were playing for what they could get; that was not much. A beer booth had to be run in conjunction to make the game profitable. This has changed, and today, this year, found our club in Cuba engaging the teams there. It goes South to train just like the white teams do, and the members live by playing ball.

* * *

Rube Foster's team is another birth of the nation. This team has been the stellar Negro attraction of the country. It is now in the Hawaiian Islands. Not only are these teams held to be worthy and great among our own people, the white race, those who have knowledge of the ability of baseball plays, concedes that the individual development could not be better in many instances. Prejudice says halt in a manner, but development never has a word to say. Hurrah for development; it might win out some day.

* * *

New York, St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville and Nashville also are noted for baseball teams of colored players who know and play the game with the best of them. The greater schools have their aggregation of football players, and who meet in contests where they exhibit the same knowledge of tactics of that game as are shown by teams of white players.

* * *

In other respects, basket ball, tennis, golf, the race has done practically what the age has demanded. The record in all sport directions is well rounded out. Running, jumping, walking, bicycle riding, have found us at the very front more than once. We have nothing more to desire along these lines.

OFFERS TO KNOCK OUT TWO BIG SCRAPPERS IN SAME RING

HARRY WILLS.

This is a picture of Harry Willis, the New Orleans boxer whom many eastern fight critics are proclaiming to be the best heavyweight fighter developed within memory. However, it is not likely that he will ever get a chance at the world's title unless some fighter who does not draw the color line defeats champion Jess Willard. Willard has declared repeatedly that he will never again fight a negro. Last Friday night, December 3rd, Willis made a boob out of Sam Langford, the Boston tar baby, and his performance was a revelation to the experts at the New York ringside. And all fight fans know that Langford is one of the best boxers ever produced.

Willis is under the management of Jim Buckley, whose keen knowledge of ring affairs brought Gunboat Smith rom obscurity to the top of the heavyweight division, and according to an announcement made today, Buckley is willing to match Willis to meet Frank Moran and Jim Coney in the same ring on the same night, with the provision that if Willis fails to knock out both Moran and Coffey within five rounds apiece, he will forfeit Willis's end of the proceeds to any charity the New York sporting writers wish to name. This remarkable proposition has caused a sensation in New York boxing circles.

WHAT'S DOING IN SPORT.

Dan O'Leary, 74 years of age, has not walked 1,000 miles at a stretch for a couple of years and is getting restless. He is so anxious for a stroll he is willing to bet $500 he can beat anybody in the world in a hike of 500 or 1,000 miles.

* * *

Yale has made a better record than Harvard against all opponents in the history of football at the two institutions. Yale started football in 1872, Harvard two years later. The records:

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Yale	394	364	29	19
Harvard	370	313	48	9

* * *

O'Leary, who is now in New York, hopes to get a race out of his old rival, Edward Payson Weston, who is 77, but still quite a walker. A race between these veterans would be historical. They have already met three times in great contests in Chicago, London and San Francisco, O'Leary always winning.

* * *

The National League had a .000 hitter this season. He's Karl Adams of the Chicago Cubs, and he didn't get one bingle, though he took part in 26 games. His only redeeming feature was a lone sacrifice hit.

* * *

Reports on the grand circuit season show Tommy Murphy was the leading money-winning driver and trainer. He pulled down $88,000 with thirty-nine firsts, thirty-two and a half seconds and seventeen and a half thirds.

Stakes and purses paid on the circuit amounted to $427,285. The season lasted thirteen weeks and there were 206 races.

* * *

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—"Keep a-goin'." This is Chauncey Depew's advice to the aged. The veteran statesman, from the height of his 81 years, looked down with disapproval on the decision of L. M. Bowers to retire from the service of the Rockefeller interests because of his 70 years. "Mr. Bowers is making the mistake of his life," he said. "I shall be 82 years on April 23, and I feel as well and capable as I did at 72, or at 62, or at 52. Don't think golf will take the place of a life work. The mind and body must be kept busy to prevent their rusting."

FOOTBALL SEASON'S DEATH ROLL.

DON APPLAS, 15, Lima, Ohio, high school. Injuries received in practice.

FLOYD ROLLINS, 11, Austin, Texas. Blood vessel in head burst.

ROLAND CASNER, 20 Burnsville, W. Va., died two weeks after injuries which caused by poisoning.

DAVID CHAMBERS, 17, Decatur, Ill., high school. Skull fractured.

BRYAN SCOTT, Knox College. Vertebrae in neck dislocated when head struck knees of St. Louis University player he tackled.

FLOYD GILBERT, captain Grangeville high school, Moscow, Idaho. Neck broken.

PIERCE DUCAS, 17, Jefferson College, New Orleans.

PAUL ROOT, halfback, Normal School, Charleston, Ill. Blood vessel in head ruptured.

JOHN GROOM, 17, North Braddock, Pa. Internal injuries received when players piled on top of him in scrub game.

Last year the death roll in football was fifteen. The difference may be the result of changes in rules, but that is doubtful.

No deaths this season occurred among members of the big, well trained college elevens. In most cases the players were members of high school, amateur or independent teams where there is little or no system of physical training.

BIG FIGHT CARNIVAL PLANNED FOR SPRING.

South American Sportsmen Will Bring Best Talent to Show at Buenos Aires.

Millionaire South American sportsmen are planning for a pugilistic carnival to be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, next spring in which the four fistic championships of the world will be contested.

Within the next week the sum of $125,000 will be deposited in a New York bank, to be divided later in four purses and the additional sum of $75,000 to cover traveling, training and advertising expenses of pugilists and promoters.

The bouts as outlined at present will bring together Jess Willard, the champion of the world, and the best heavyweight that can be obtained; the champion middleweights, Mike Gibbons, of St. Paul, and Les Darcey, of Australia; lightweights, Freddy Welsh, of England, and Charles White, of Chicago; bantamweights, Kid Willliams, of Baltimore and Johnny Ertle, of St. Paul. Each bout, which will be for the championship of that class, will be for twenty-five rounds or more.

Baron Nicholas Mihanovich is the representative of the South American capitalists and sportsmen, who believe the sporting events will be of great advertising advantage to Buenos Aires and South America in general. Tom Jones and Jack Curley have been appointed the American representatives and matchmakers for the backers of the carnival.

CHAMP. WILLARD IN THE BIG MONEY—HAS EARNED ABOUT $200,000.

NEW YORK—It's just a trifle over seven months since Jess Willard became the heavyweight champion, but in that time he has earned approximately $214,000—and not one dollar of it via the fight route.

Willard spent 140 days doing circus stunts. He was guaranteed $1,000 a day—and he averaged $1,200. That made his income from that source total $168,000. He got $26,000 for his newspaper writings and another $20,000 or so through his treatrical venture.

Two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars in eight months!

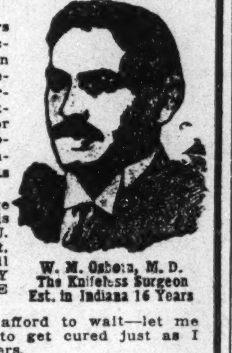
Of his income, however, it is said that Willard only got 60 per cent. of the gross—about $130,000—the balance being divided among his managers. Tom Jones, chief manager for Willard, recently said that Willard has "salted" away a sum close to $100,000 despite the fact that he paid $33,000 to Harry Frazee and Lawrence Webber when he bought out their managerial interest in him.

And now Willard plans to go back into the fighting game, where $30,000 purse await him. If he retains his championship as long as his heavyweight predecessors it looks as if his hopes will be realized—the earning of $500,000 before his pugilistic star sets.

RUPTURE
CAN BE CURED

IT makes no difference how badly you are ruptured. I do not care how many pinching, slipping, ungainly contraptions you have tried nor how often you have been fooled with the Salves, Massages, or dangerous Hypodermic Injections. If you have been told that nothing but an operation would cure you, the one who said so was mistaken, for I have found a way to eliminate rupture, without the terrible torture, the knife or old time methods.

After 16 years continuous practice in my chosen profession I believe I have perfected the greatest appliance for the cure of rupture the scientific world has ever seen.



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You can not afford to wait—let me show you how to get cured just as I have shown others.

Get in condition again where you can run and jump, carry the load, perform your duties of life without fear or danger.

Inasmuch as I offer to tell you all about it FREE, and even offer you a FREE TRIAL when you call, of my great appliance, give me a chance to prove my claims regardless of what you have tried in the past. If you can not call, sign the coupon below and mail it to me. I will understand just what you want, and will write to you myself immediately and send you my book, explaining my plan of sale by mail. This advertisement may be worth money to you—may lengthen your very life—so call or write today.

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ALVAH J. RUCKER, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, MARION COUNTY, INDIANA, SEAT OF INDIANAPOLIS.

In a recent speech Mr. Alvah J. Rucker, prosecuting attorney, said: "To those who make a jury's verdict the test of a successful prosecution, I will say that no prosecutor can guarantee the action of a jury; it has the power to do as it sees fit; that a verdict of guilty is not the measure of the success of a prosecution but the results which flow from the trial. Great men like Edmund Burke and Sheridan were not able to convict Warren Hastings and if my memory does not fail me Donn Roberts was acquitted of election fraud in a State court. However, great good flowed from the exposure of evils by both of these prosecutions and people saw gladly that no man no matter how high his station could break the laws without having to answer for it. Discontent and anarchy are abroad in the land on account of the belief, well founded in many cases I am sorry to say, that the man of wealth and position, is immune from prosecution. Is not then a prosecuting officer doing good if his actions tend to allay this feeling, even though through the weakness of the courts and the technicalities of the law the jury does not convict? Toward the defendant tried, and the others I had not and have not a single unkind feeling; I felt and feel now that election crime is one of the worst things a man can be guilty of for it steals from citizens that which their fathers died to win for them, that which distinguishes a man from a human chattel, his vote, his badge of citizenship and manhood. I believe that the only way, hard though it may

ALVAH H. RUCKER,
Prosecuting Attorney.

seem, to preserve that sacred right is to prosecute, prosecute, and keep on prosecuting those who dare to assail the sanctity of the ballot. Some day we will have clean politics, but that day will be near or far in the degree that you uphold the hands of your prosecutors who make honest efforts to hasten its coming.

In the Civil War as long as the people demanded a general who would crush the South in one sweeping battle no progress was made, but when they selected Grant and stood by him through good report and evil report, in victory and reverse, the rebellion was slowly hammered to death just as you will find your political evils must be.

Now I want to keep on hammering for you, and pledge you again that I will do all in my humble power to restore you an undefiled ballot. Some politicians may think this a hard pledge, and it is; it means war, a long drawn out war, a war against almost overwhelming odds and against enemies within and enemies without, behind entrenchments of wealth and power, but the people rule this country and sooner or later, they are going to win their victory; then woe betide any politician who has stood between them and their rights. Let me tell you Republicans and men of any other party here, that unfair methods may win a temporary success, but just as sure as we adopt them the people in the end will exact a terrible retribution, and no one knows that better than Republicans. But if we declare for clean politics, meaning what we say, the people in their gratitude will recommission us for years to come.

I want the colored man's vote if he believes in the principles I stand for; I have no right to ask and will not ask it however if he doesn't believe in them. I have implicit faith that the decent citizens of both races believe in these principles, the humble exponent of which I am, and that those citizens who believe in the protection of the rights and safety even of the weakest of our fellow men, will rally round me not for my sake but for the sake of the life-inspiring truths I have fought for and for which I pledge you I will continue to fight.

WARRICK H. RIPLEY STANDING FOR THE NOMINATION ON REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT.

Cherrfully—most cheerfully—do the 10,000 colored people of Indianapolis rally to the support of Warrick H. Ripley on account of his persistent maintenance of the memory of Lincoln, and his timely assistance to the needy in times of distress.

On account of his faithfulness and effective works, in season and out of

Nominated in 1912 For
Reporter of Supreme Court
WARWICK H. RIPLEY
A Republican

season, in darkness and in the limelight, when prosperity was fat and when it was lean, to and for Republican principles, the city of Indianapolis has cast its vote unanimously for him in state conventions. It has done this on those occasions and with enthusiasm will do so a fourth time. In fact his renomination will be demanded in the name of Fair Play and the permanency of party organization. No organization can be obtained and retained if the faithful are not rewarded. This doctrine of compensation is the cornerstone of humanity.

THE FREEMAN ON SALE IN CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Freeman on sale at the Pekin Theater, 586 West Fifth avenue. Col Brown, agent.

WARREN T. McCRAY FOR GOVERNOR.

While the candidacy of Warren T. McCray for the Republican nomination for governor is already well known, it is appropriate to now review some of the reasons for the marked headway he is making and briefly point out some few of the interesting things in his career. His growing strength in the contest has become so apparent that on all sides there are admissions that the candidate who polls more votes than McCray will surely be the party's nominee. When his qualifications for the office and his success in personal affairs are considered he is at once shown to possess extraordinary elements of strength.

The fact that Mr. McCray is a practical farmer, extensively engaged in tilling the soil and breeding world-famous Hereford cattle, at once gives favor to his aspirations, it not being forgotten that in Indiana's history the farmer candidate has been a successful vote-getter, irrespective of the party to which he belonged. When the Democrats were out in 1892 and wanted to get in, they nominated Claude Matthews—and won. When the Republicans were out in 1896 and wanted to overthrow the Democrats, they turned to James A. Mount to lead—and won. Both were farmer candidates. In the case of McCray there is an opportunity to repeat history. He is strong with the masses, and it is quite apparent that a strengthened and unified party would support him in the election. He has always been a Republican, but at no time has he been interested in or identified with factions, nor has he now any alliances or entanglements. Mr. McCray stands for an honest, clean and economical administration, which he expected to give on the same lines as have contributed to his success in private affairs. He favors the abolition of useless offices, boards and commissions, the re-making of tax laws in such forms as will best relieve the people of a too heavy burden, the building of good roads under laws that will produce best results at the minimum expense, the enactment of new laws only where there is stern necessity therefor and the repeal of numerous useless statutes. He pledges a steadfast purpose to interest himself in those things that make for the welfare of the people, things which here it is impossible to mention in detail. In his private and public business life there are no broken pledges behind Warren T. McCray, and his standard of high regard for his own good name will make him just as faithful in the public service. There have been no "tricks in his trades," and he will introduce none in his campaign methods. He has never held an office except by appointments, being for eleven years a trustee of the Logansport hospital, and in this gained valuable insight into the requirements for proper conduct and management of the state's benevolent institutions. He is before the people in response to a recognized demand for new material. A careful biographer could find columns to write about his life. He comes of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry, and his grandfather was known as one of the strongest abolitionists and temperance workers of his time, and the same holds true of his father, who passed away in 1913. He is fifty years of age, married and has three children. He was born on a Newton county farm, went at eight years of age to Kentland and has resided there ever since. When he had finished school he took work in a bank; then at twenty-one took a grocery partnership; then started modestly in the grain elevator business, and later bought a small farm that he might carry out a purpose to become a breeder of fine cattle. His little farm has grown to 1,600 acres, is known as Orchard Lake stock farm, and has come to be recognized as the place from which come the world's most famous pure-bred Hereford cattle. As a worker he is untiring, careful of detail, in close touch with his extensive and varied interests. His record stamps him as being proper material for the governorship. In citizenship he strives for the higher ideals and in everyday life he is helpful to those with whom he comes in contact. Think twice before casting a ballot against Warren T. McCray.

WARREN T McCRAY

EDW. SOURBIER FOR TREASURER.

Our popular county treasurer-elect, Edward Sourbier, has announced his candidacy to succeed himself in that office when he finishes his forthcoming first term. Mr. Sourbier is one of the city's most successful young business men. He has made everything go that he has backed, owing to his rare judgment and sound business principles. He promises to conduct the treasurer's office in a like manner, safe and economical. The colored citizen have always been well treated by him. He promises them the same consideration all of the time. He solicits their support along with that of all of the other citizens.

CAPTAIN COFFIN, STANDING FOR RENOMINATION.

Captain George Coffin, the present sheriff of Marion county, has rendered good service in that office. He has treated the prisoners humanely and in the meanwhile has been considerate of the taxpayers interested.

According to his promise he has placed two colored deputies in his office where they are now doing duty. The captain is again before the people to succeed himself as sheriff. He rightfully thinks that his good record entitles him to the support of all the citizens. He is before the voters for nomination on the Republican ticket, subject to their decision at the approaching primary election.

FINE TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON IN THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

Booker T. Washington.

The late Booker T. Washington was well known and deeply respected in all parts of our country. His fame as a vigorous yet sagacious teacher and leader of the Negro race was fully deserved; and the charm of his courteous, kindly personality won him many friends. In the Eastern sections of our land his face was more familiar, because it was there that he sought chiefly financial support for his Institute at Teskegee, an educational enterprise known and approved throughout our whole country. There were many men in the South, also, who supported him loyally, both white and black. When he was engaged in one of his educational tours through Southern cities and towns, it was memorable sight to see him introduced to an audience of thousands, of both races, by a white-haired veteran of the Civil War, like Judge W. S. Bullock of Osala, Fla., and to hear that eminent Southerner say: "Dr. Washington, you are engaged in a great work. We sympathize with you in it. The intelligent patrotism of the country is sustaining you. My friends, I commend to you our distinguished guest. He is the leader of the Negro race. In our fair land he has torn down the idols erected by demagogues, and is erecting in their place schools of industry and intelligence. He is qualifying the Negro for good citizenship. He deserves our sympathy and cooperation." Most of the intelligent white men in the South held the same view.

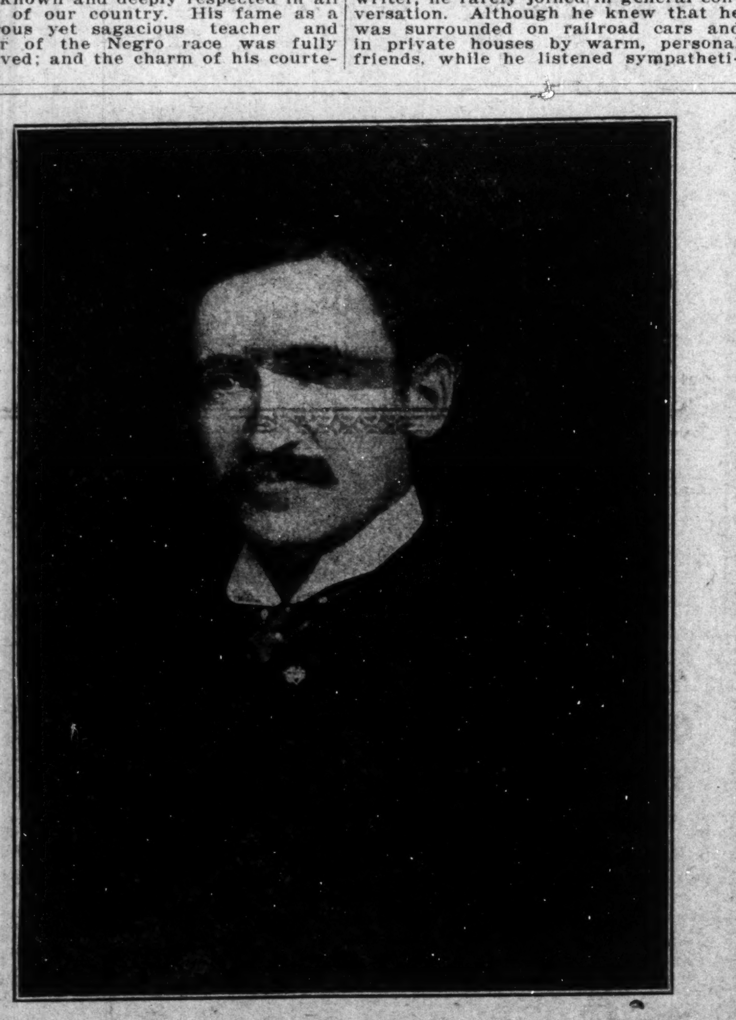
Dr. Washington was a great man, judged by even the sternest world standards. Early in his work he perceived that the Southern Negro's fullest opportunity lay in the rural communities rather than in the towns. That was one of the reasons why he urged the vocation of farming, and results in saving-bank accounts, and property holding have justified his foresight. The life of this great leader was all too brief. Would that he could have been spared some of those cares and worries during his last few years, which unquestionably hastened his death! Not many persons could say that they knew Dr. Washington intimately; his was a reserved nature. Even on those educational tours in Southern States participated in by the writer, he rarely joined in general conversation. Although he knew that he was surrounded on railroad cars and in private houses by warm, personal friends, while he listened sympathetically to conversation, comments, stories and scraps of news, he seldom took part in all this. As bits of information or opinions were expressed to him, he seemed to pass them through a sieve, separating the false from the true. He knew well the defects as well as the virtues of his people. When he addressed them in an audience mixed with whites, he spoke guardedly yet not seeming to; but when he stood before an audience composed wholly of colored people he laid bare to them unreservedly their weak places.

He was the first public man to bring home to the masses of the Southern States the hard truth that the prosperity of the South is dependent equally on both races. He drove home eloquently the lesson that the man who harms a fellow-man harms himself also, and when Southern white men heard him hold up before his people ideals of good citizenship and service to the community, they came rapidly and heartily to his support. This fact has been proven in many ways: it was because he had the respect of both races that he was able to enter so effectively into the settlement of the Atlantic riot. He was in the North when the news of the bloody collisions between the two races then going on in that city reached him. There seemed no peaceful end in sight. Instantly he took a train southward, and as soon as he reached the lawless savage scene he asked that a committee of leading white men and a committee of colored men meet him at once. Such was his standing among both races that both sides responded, and in an hour measures were agreed upon which proved efficacious in stopping the slaughter. Even today nobody knows how great that slaughter was. Dead bodies, chiefly those of Negroes, were hurried away secretly and buried; but it all ceased a few hours after the respected Negro leader came upon the scene.

One of Dr. Washington's views which aroused the confidence of the white South in him was his repeated exhornotions of so-called "social equality." Whatever farseeing ethnologists may believe about the centuries-distant blending of the many races in this land, he knew that during his life and the lives of his hearers, and doubtless through many succeeding generations, any theory or practice of the union of blacks and whites would not be tolerated. The brown and the yellow tint of fully half his Negro listeners proved that base white men in the past had been not averse to such a nation; nevertheless, as a theory of open legalized relationship he knew that it was unworkable, and to approve it would work harm to the helpless race whose welfare was so dear to him. Therefore he always condemned it, and his attitude won him that confidence of the dominant race which was necessary for the advance of his people.

Yet nobody loved more than did he the romance of the old slave days, and there was a certain degree of romance in it. He loved intensely the old folk-songs of the plantation days; he always arranged that the mass-meetings of his educational tours should begin with the singing by the audience of several quaint old "songs of slavery." Such singing was most impressive. It served to bring all the diverse elements in the audience together; it was joined in by whites and blacks; and it helped to reveal the sweet and noble sentiments of a hopeful, patient, loving race, as it grouped its way up out of bondage. At such times the smile upon the great leader's face was indicative of the deep satisfaction of his heart, and he seemed never to tire of hearing "In bright mansions above" and "Until I reach my home."

Now he has gone to the "bright mansions above." Now his tired spirit has reached the "heavenly home." If any member of his upward-striving race looks back with gratitude to the heroic leader who gave his strength, and even his life, to help his people, let such an one remind himself that he can best express that feeling by making himself the kind of man that the great leader best loved,—a man who is living honestly, industriously among his fellow-men of all races, and is rendering loyal service to the state of which he is a part. B. G.



JUDGE JAMES A. COLLINS CRIMINAL COURT, MARION COUNTY. HIS MOTTO: FAIR PLAY TO ALL.

DERIDDER, LA.

(By Wesley Warnell.)

Mr. Clabe Washington, one of the best business men of DeRidder, was a business dealer of Sweetville Monday.

R. E. W. Mackgintha, one of the leading ministers of Texas, preached a wonderful sermon Sunday evening. It was the best that has been heard for many days.

The home of H. O. Mack has been completed. The new building of Mr. Hill is being occupied by four different enterprises, Mr. Johnson's cafe, Show Shop and Hill's barber shop.

Dr. James has been sick, but is able to be up again.

All business houses among the Negroes of DeRidder are reporting dull business.

Upon his return home from the funeral services of Booker T. Washington, Dr. Jasper Tappan Phillips, son of Bishop C. H. Phillips, gave to the Nashville Tennesseean one of the most graphic and touching descriptions of the solemn event that has appeared in any metropolitan newspaper. Dr. Phillips is a master of the English language and back of his felicity of expression is a large fund of common sense—everyday logic and practical wisdom. Concluding his illuminating narrative and happy tribute, Dr. Phillips said: "Dr. Washington needs no eulogy. Tuskegee Institute speaks more loudly than the panegyrics of polished orators. The noble life of Dr. Washington was a blessing to the world. His work was well done, and as the years go flying by, his name and memory will increase in luster."

Ormond A. Forte, the hustling editor of the Cleveland Advocate, "seen his duty and he done it." When information reached Mr. Forte that an arrangement had been made by Chairman Riddle, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture to have the members of the "Buckeye Corngrowers Special" entertained at Philadelphia with "The Birth of a Nation," while en route to Washington, he immediately dispatched a note of protest to Governor Frank B. Willis and stated that some action on his part looking to the prevention of the same would be appreciated. Governor Willis at once called up Chairman Riddle by 'phone and expressed his strong disapproval of placing on the official program of entertainment outside of Ohio attendance upon an exhibition of a moving picture film which the Ohio board of Film Censors had decided to be improper for exhibition in Ohio. The Governor further informed Chairman Riddle that if the objectionable feature of the official program should be retained, he (the Governor) would feel justified in canceling his promise to be present with the excursion at Philadelphia to deliver an address to the corn boys. Mr. Forte's victory was complete when Chairman Riddle withdrew the visit to the Dixon-Griffith film from the official program of entertainment. It pays to "kick" when you have a just cause for "kicking." Bully for Forte—and bully for Governor Willis!

ARTHUR R. ROBINSON!

Candidate for Republican Nomination for
United States Senator.
A Friend of the Race.

Edw. Sourbier!

The Present County Treasurer

Is Standing for Renomination

Subject to the Decision of

The Republican Primary, Tuesday, March 7, 1916

Vote For Ira M. Holmes!

For Prosecuting Attorney

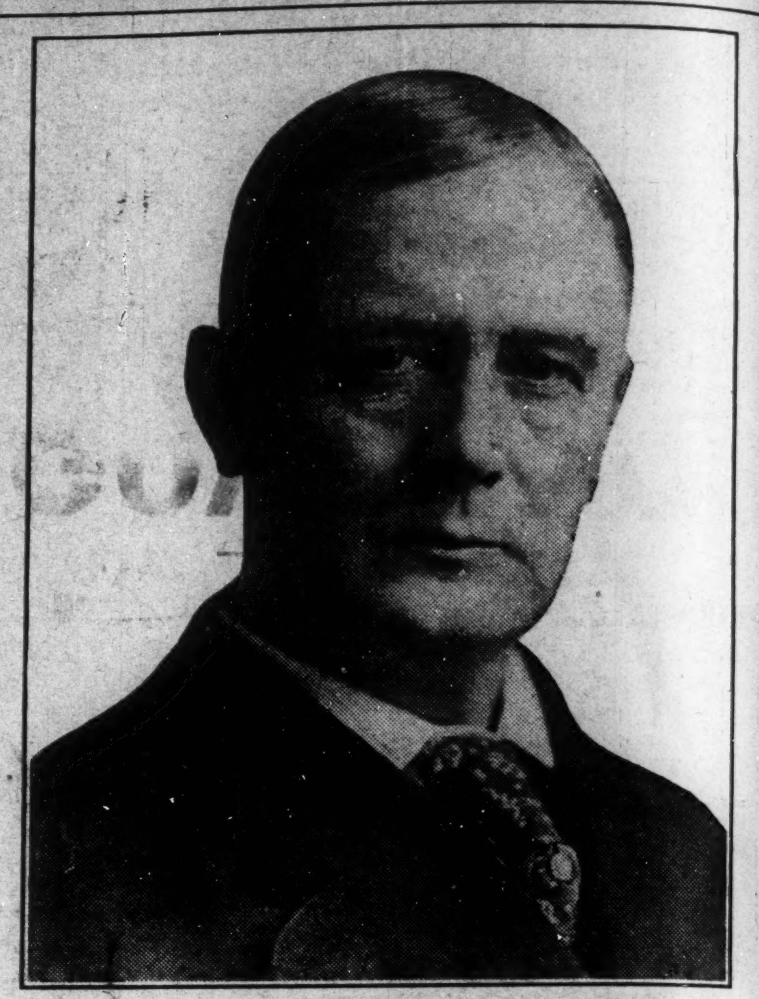
At Republican Primary

Tuesday, March 7, 1916.

Frederick R. Bonifield

Is a Successful young Lawyer, who is standing for the Nomination of Prosecutor for Marion County. Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR HARRY S. NEW



HARRY S. NEW

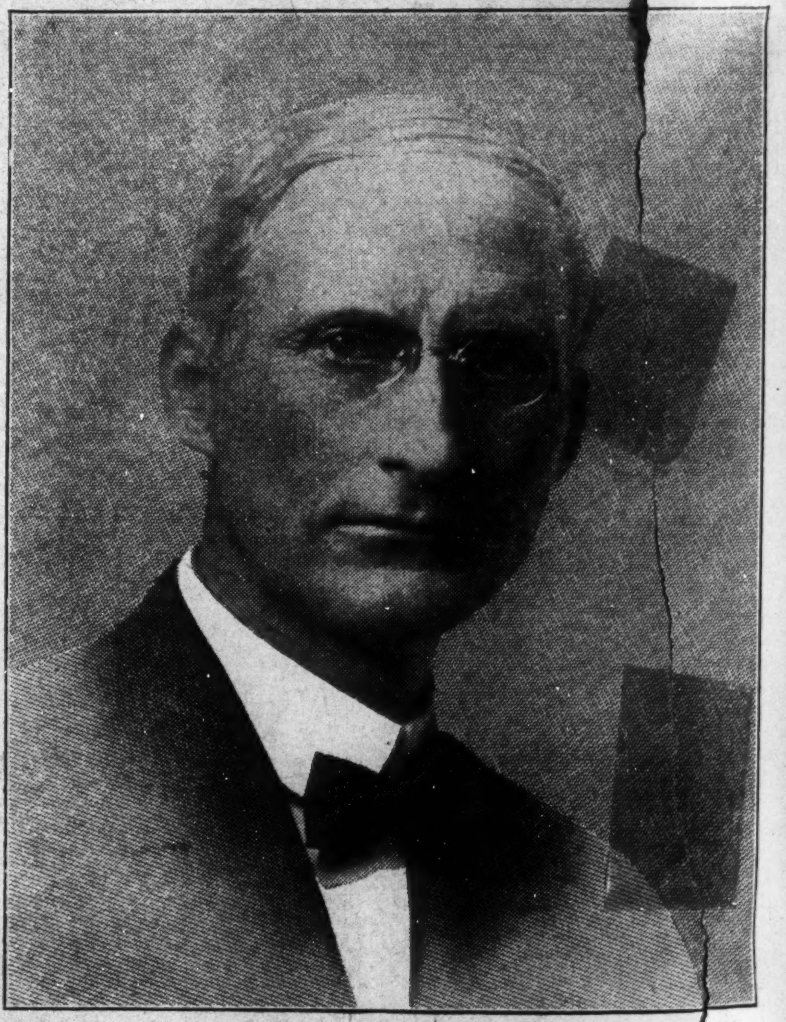
To the Republicans of Indiana:

I am a candidate for United States senator, subject to the decision of the Republicans of Indiana at the primaries, to be held March 7.

Last spring and summer I was strongly urged to become a candidate by hundreds of friends in every section of the state. At that time the friends of Mr. Hugh Th. Miller felt that that gentleman having borne the burden of the battle in 1914 when success was impossible, was entitled to another nomination this year when victory was assured, and to that opinion I subscribed. The lamentable physical breakdown which has taken Mr. Miller out of the contest, will be deplored by all who know him, and by no man more than I, but it makes a vacancy in the field of candidates into which I feel free to step. I believe I can be nominated, and if nominated, that I can and will receive the undivided support of my party. I believe that the condition of the business interests of our country as they are now, and as they inevitably must be after the close of the great world war which is today engulfing Europe, imperatively demands the election of a Republican congress as well as a Republican President to make certain the adoption of a Republican tariff and other essential measures. The quality and character of my Republicanism is established by the record of more than twenty-five years, during which I was associated with my father, John C. New, as one of the publishers of the Indianapolis Journal, and by many years of service as a member of the state and national committees of the party. I stand ready to be judged by that record.

I realize that the time for making a campaign is now too brief to permit of my seeing all my friends, but I shall devote my energies to seeing as many of them as possible. I ask for their support for this nomination, assuring them that it will be deeply appreciated and that, if elected to the senate, it shall be my endeavor to serve my party and country to the full extent of such ability as I may possess.—adv. HARRY S. NEW.

JAS. P. GOODRICH



of Winchester, Indiana

Candidate for the Republican Nomination

—FOR—

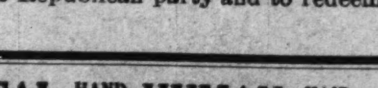
GOVERNOR

Mr. Goodrich is well qualified by reason of his knowledge of business generally, to handle every important problem before the people of Indiana. He has given twenty-five of the best years of his life to the service of the Repulican party, never before asking any reward. As a farmer, banker and lawyer he has acquired that experience that insures an economical, business-like administration He is the best man to unite the Republican party and to redeem the State of Indiana in 1916.

FREE--REAL HAND MADE HUMAN HAIR BOOK HAIR NETS FREE

EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER

Duchess Wig $2.95



together with Imported French Hair Nets ... Comb 50c with two Hair Nets Free. ... enclosing order for 20c. comb or 50c. comb and get Hair Nets Free also BOOK fully illustrated showing latest styles in Hair Goods and Toilet articles. Remember, Hair Nets FREE with order for 20c or 50c. Comb. Illustrated Book FREE on request.

GEORGE C. J. BUNGAY, 28 So. William St., New York